

Hhh. 536

THE  
R U D I M E N T S  
OF THE  
LATINE TONGUE

By a Method of  
Vocabulary & Grammar,  
The Former  
Comprising the PRIMITIVES,  
Whether Noun or Verb ranked in  
their feveral Classes.

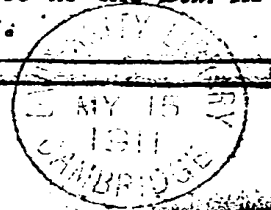
The Later  
Teaching the Forms of DECLEN-  
SION & CONJUGATION with all  
possible plainness.

To which is added  
The *HARMONICON*, viz.  
A Table of those Latine words, which,  
their Sound and Signification being neerly Re-  
sembled by the English, are the sooner learn'd  
thereby.

*For the use of the Novice in Merchant-Taylors School.*

*The Third Edition. by Dr Goad*

LONDON, Printed for Obadiah Blagrove at the Bear in  
St. Pauls Church-yard, 1681.



# PREFACE.

WE labour'd to perswade in our former Edition that, to the clear and speedy attaining of the *Latine* Tongue, as in all Languages on the Earth, some Method of Dictionary or Vocabulary ought to be premised to the Grammatical Institution, which, as it is commonly managed, neither admits, nor (which is worse) supposes any such Method.

The old way of distributing Nouns *Substantive* into several apartments, of *Common place*, as of *Heavens, Elements, Metals, Trees, Herbs, Parts of the Body, &c.* cannot be denied to have its manifest use, but as manifestly, it carries its defects in its forehead, in that it professeth to give an account of the *Substantives only*, whereas all the *Substantives* under Heaven make no sense, no Sentence compleat without the *Verb* and *Adjective*, whence apparently arises as much necessity of acquaintance with these two Species, as of the first.

Upon this defect, the best and quaintest Professors have of late annexed an account of *Adjectives* and *Verbs*; this they have done, some in promiscuous muster, others in a more distinct and separate Order: Both no doubt have seen the fruit of their Labours. But the just Curiosity of this our Age inquires after *Compendiums*, not that sure way of Method, but the nearest and most pleasant. Such must be the foot-path for a Child to walk, where no thorns are strewn in his way, nor any little Tracts, as in Woods we observe, which of a sudden, if followed, become undiscernable, guiding us to some unpassable Bramble, or aged Trunk, which forbids our progress. Such confusion let me have leave to say, is found in most Nomenclators domestic or foreign: First in the mixture of the Declension, whose diversity, being to be encountered

at the very Entrance, *bewilders* the Understanding and *appales* the Courage of the young Undertaker: *When shall I get out* saith he, when the first word I learn must be of the Second Declension, the next of the Fourth, the ensuing word of the Second, and the last of the First. Is not the Learners diligence *impeded* by this difference of Declension, which spoil the walk, making it neither plain nor *lightsome*, whereas a convenient number of Words set on each side in order gives a great prospect, an entertainment to the Eye, and an invitation to walk to the end? For it is *no ways necessary* a Child should *ken* all the forms of Flexion, before he enters his Vocabulary, One form of Declension at a time understood, and practiced through *twenty* instances, (for a single instance is not sufficient) *accustoms* the Novice to the Analogy, and so *obliges* him to diligence, that he may *avoid* the reproach of a Dullard, &c. Without some variety of example, the first form of declining cannot be so impressed, but that, a second Model instantly learn'd, the memory will be *confounded*, as the first impression on wax will be *lost*, if it admits, while it is warm, a new or strange signature.

The benefit of *ranking* words under their *Classis*, e. g. the Substantives under their Declension, is this, that this Method doth not only *show* us our way, but as it were *metes* out our miles, and sets a *way-mark* at each end, thereby *alleviating* the journey.

Not much unlike is the *promiscuous* diversity of the Gender, when the first word, for example shall write *Neuter*, the second, third fourth, *Fæminine*, the fifth *Neuter* again, the sixth and seventh *Fæminine*, and the eighth *Masculine*.

I say little of the difference of the Termination, which will do well to be distinguished, for 'tis daily seen, that a Child is at a loss, concerning a word *terminated* in *us*, whether it must be declined as *Dominus*, or *Manus*, or *Corpus*: The Child is *puzzled* by the three ways into which the Rode is parted, and he must either venture *wrong*, or stay till some more knowing Wayfarer prompts him to the right: This and sundry other inconveniences the present Method *cures*: where the Second and Fourth Declension are presented in their several Regiments in such order, as a man may know a Company of Souldiers, so far as to say, what Captain they belong to.

To

To this may be said, that the *diversity* of Declension and Gender are in some Vocabularies expressed, What then? the more visible is, what I accuse, the *confusion*: as if two *adverse* Parties engaged *peste peste*, should, as may happen, be separated by proper colours in their hats, Those distinctions makes the breach of Military Order and Discipline more visible. Nor must it be said, that there is recompence made by the Common place, under which Substantives are marshalled. For this accomodation is not pretended for Adjectives, or Verbs, nor without force or great inconvenience withall reducible thereto; and when that's compassed, the confusion is much fouler, where there is a great increase of number, and no respect to the order of that multitude, for though Adjectives, 'tis true, may be said to have a flexion Common to the Substantive, yet the Verb brings in a fourfold variety of Conjugation, and even under the same Conjugation a greater variety of Preter Tenses: So manifold, that all Schools know by too much experience, that for want of a due Method therein at first, Scholars of some three or four years progress, do either coin Tenses of their own, or assign false ones.

The Common place is granted to be of some special use, for the Scholar, as occasion may serve, but at no hand for a Novice, whose first task is, sure, to learn words of more obvious and frequent use in the Author, in the Author said I? yea in the very Language it self: and this I take to be the true standard we ought to go by in the appointment of the Authors first to be learn'd, viz. That we adopt those, who best furnish us with those Appellatives, which a Puny must blush for, when he is found ignorant of them.

I may learn a great way in the Childs Sentences, Corderius's Dialogues, and Cato's Morals, before I know what's Latine for Fire or Water, Sun or Moon; That, I must not learn, unless in my Vocabulary, until I come to honest Ovids melancholy Elegies, so do we make this blot in our play, that we usually learn the hardest argument first, and the more familiar, last.

There's a due time for Morals: There's a due time for the rarer Naturals. It may be I am not bound to find a name for every Fish, Beast or Plant, till riper years, till the first be sure, or the second

## P R E F A C E.

*second* year of my Latine Course be finished, when this Vocabulary and the use thereof ceaseth for the most part, and the excellent Nomenclature of His Majesties School at Westminster, as I conceive, comes in season, the *pure* Latin words being learned here, the *Exotic* words such as are necessary to ordinary discourse may be learned there.

Our next Objection is the want of *Heraldry*, the want of *Ordering* and due placing of words according to that plain *division* in Nature of *PRIMITIVE* and *DERIVATIVE*, and this, in reference to more natural and *quick* Method of Learning, that the *Primitive*, being first committed to memory, the *Derivative* might more easily follow after: For the *Primitive* is the *Fountain*, the *Derivative* is the *Stream*; the *Primitive* is the *Parent*, the *Derivative* is the *Child*: Now it is natural in the survey of a *River* to begin at the *Spring* head, and so to sail along down the *Stream*, *secundo flumine*, fairly and easily. 'Tis natural, since the *Derivative* resembles the *Primitive*, to know it by the likeness of its countenance, being first acquainted with the *Father*. And 'tis incredible how fast the *Derivatives* may be learned, the *Primitive* being gained, what a plentiful harvest there will be of a sudden, when the *Scholar* of indifferent parts, shall reap them handfuls, and make them up into their sheaves. For if I have learn'd *Aqua*, *Cera*, *Aula*, *Musa*, *Barba*, *Coma*, *Fama*, *Forma*, *Culpa*, *Corona*, how easily do I learn their Off-spring, *Aqueus*, *Cereus*, *Aulicus*, *Musicus*, *Barbatus*, *Comatus*, *Famosus*, *Formosus*, *Culpo*, *Corono*, &c.

If am acquainted with *Doleo*, *Timeo*, *Paveo*, *Tumeo*, *Humco*, *Caleo*, *Calleo*, *Valco*, *Frigeo*, *Amo*, *Pudet*, I grow familiar presently with *Mr. Dolens*, *Dolenter*, *Dolor*, *Timens*, *Timor*, *Timendus*; *Pavens*, *Pavor*, *Pavidus*; *Tumens*, *Tumor*, *Tumidus*; *Humens*, *Humor*, *Humidus*; *Calens*, *Calor*, *Calidus*; *Callens*, *Callidus*; *Valens*, *Valor*, *Validus*; *Frigen*, *Frigus*, *Frigidus*; *Amans*, *Amanter*, *Amor*, *Amiens*; *Pudor*, *Pudicus*; &c.

In the other way this Method is inverted, the *Light* obstructed, I must learn *Dolor* before *Doleo*, and *Febris* before *Ferveo*, *Medicus* before *Medeor*. I must learn *Sensus*, *Visus*, *Auditus*, *Gustus*, before *Sentio*, *Video* and *Audio*, So these heavy *Derivatives* are many

## P R E F A C E.

many of them heap'd together and swallow'd, but being not digested, nor resolved into their principles, lie *sogging* at the Stomach, to load and surfeit, not nourish the Reteiner. The supply of this defect, cannot be brought without some *time* and labour, which we desire to *save*. Nor can we be in love with that Method of instructing Novices, which proposeth the *less* principle for the *main*, and brings in the *principal* only by the *by*: For the *Primitives* are the *principal*, and if that be taught the *Child*, *viz.* that all other words which remain are, and ought to be reduced thither, he will strive of his own natural Genius, having learn'd the *Primitives*, whether by likeness of sound, or signification to find the natural *Father* of the word, especially being exercised thereto a little, which we have in these papers endeavoured.

What else these Papers have endeavoured will be easie to see, as the Annex of the *Diminutives* to shew the Novice that loves his Book, the pretty humor of deriving words and inure him thereto. To the Verbs we have subjoined their *Participles*, to the *Adjectives* and *Adverbs* the *Degrees* of *Comparison*, yea the *Neutral Substantives* have we added to the *Adjectives*. 'Tis a Novelty, but I hope hath its expedience. In what I am able I am glad to serve my Country, as the Patriarch of old drudg'd for his Love.

THE

# THE LATINE PRIMITIVES

Attended with their Pretty DIMINUTIVES in their several Declensions.

*Substantives.*

*Dissyllables, Declens. I. a. æ. &c. Gender Fæminine.*

1	<b>A</b> qua Water,	Barbula, a little	Capsula, a little
	Aquula, a	Beard.	Cafe, Casket.
	little water.	3 Beta, the Beet.	2 Casa, a Cottage.
2	Ara, an Altar.	3 Blatta, a Book-	Casula, a little Cot-
2	Aula, a Hall, the	worm, &c. a	tage, Hut.
	Court.	Moth.	1 Cera, Wax.
1	Aura, a gale of	2 Bucca, the Cheek	Cerula, a little wax.
	Wind, a gentle	(the inner part)	1 Charta, Paper, a
	air.	2 Bulla, a Bubble,	chart, a card.
2	Bacea, a Berry, a	a Boss, stud.	Charcula, a small
	Pearl, so Gem-	Bullula, a wheal, a	piece of Paper, a
	ma.	little push.	card.
	Baccula, a little	2 Capsa, a Box,	2 Cista, a Chest.
	Berry, as Capers,	coffer, chest, case,	Cistula, a little Box,
	Haws,	bottle.	Cabinet.
1	Barba, a Beard.		Cistella, a Cabinet.
			Cistellum, a little
			Cabinet.

B

Clava,

Substantives.

Diffyllables, Declension I. Gender Fæminine.

2 Clava, a Club.	3 Gaza, great treasure, vox Per- fica.
1 Coena, a Supper. Coenula, a little Supper.	2 Gena, the Ball of the cheek.
1 Coma, hair-locks.	2 Gleba, a Clod.
2 Costa, a rib.	2 Glebula, a small clot, or Turf.
2 Coxa, the Hip.	1 Gula, the Gullet, throat.
2 Crista, a Cop, or comb of a Bird, a crest.	1 Gutta, a drop.
Cristula, a little cop, or crest.	1 Guttula, a little drop.
2 Crusta, the Crust of ice, stone, shell of a lob- ster, &c. the hard outside.	1 Hara, a Hog-sty,
1 Crustula, a little shell.	1 Hasta, a Spear, pike.
1 (Crustum, a crust of bread.	1 Herba, an Herb, Grass.
Crustulum, a little crust of bread.)	1 Herbula, a tender Herb.
1 Culpa, a (mans) fault.	1 Hora, an Hour, Season.
1 Cymba, a Boat.	1 Horula, a short hour.
Cymbula, a little Boat.	1 Ira, Anger.
1 Faba, a Bean.	2 Juba, the mane of a Horse or Ly- on.
1 Forma, a shape, form, beauty.	1 Lana, Wool.
Formula, a little draught or Plat- form.	2 Lappa, a Brr.
2 Funda, a Sling.	2 Libra, a pound (weight) a pair of Scales.
2 Furca, a Fork.	Libela, a Masons level, a little Ro- man coin, about three farthings, a ballance.
2 Fureilla, a Pitch- fork.	

3 Lira, a ridge of Land between two furrows.	2 Lympha, Water.
2 Lyra, a Harp.	1 Lyra, a Harp.
2 Malva, the Herb Mallows.	1 Mamma, the teat, dug, a mother as children call her.
1 Mamma, the teat, dug, a mother as children call her.	Mamilla, a little Pap, or Teat.
2 Mappa, a Table- cloth, towel, napkin.	2 Massa, a lump.
1 Mica, a crum of bread, a grain of salt.	1 Mica, a crum of bread, a grain of salt.
2 Mina, a pound, (in money)	2 Mina, a pound, (in money)
1 Mola, a mill, a cake, or meat- offer ng, a false conception.	1 Mola, a mill, a cake, or meat- offer ng, a false conception.
1 Musa, a Muse, a song.	1 Musa, a Muse, a song.
1 Musca, a Fly.	1 Musca, a Fly.
3 Nassa, a weel to take Fish in.	3 Nassa, a weel to take Fish in.
2 Norma, a Rule or square to work by.	2 Norma, a Rule or square to work by.

Offa,

Substantives.

Diffyllables, Declension I. Gender Fæminine.

2 Offa, a Gobbet : steak, &c.	1 Pica, a Mag-pie.	1 Schedula, a little note or Schedule.
Offula, a little bit of Flesh, a Colop.	1 Pila penult. brev. a Ball.	1 Schola, a School.
Ofella as Offula.	1 Pilula, a little Ball a Pill.	1 Scrofa, a Sow, that bath Pigs.
2 Olla, an earthen pot.	1 Plaga, a stroke, a climate.	1 Scrofula, the Kings evil.
Ollula, Aulula an- tiq. hinc Aulu- laria.	1 Planta, the sole of the foot, a Plant.	2 Sera, a lock.
2 Ora, the border of a country, gar- ment, &c.	1 Poena, Punishment penalty.	2 Serra, a Saw.
3 Pala, a Spade or shovel.	1 Porta, a Gate.	2 Seta, a Bristle.
2 Palla, a womans loose gown.	1 Portula, a little Gate.	2 Sica, a Dagger.
1 Palma, the palme of the hand, the Palme-tree, vi- dorie.	2 Præda, a Prey.	1 Spica, an ear of Corn, anciently Spicum.
Palmula.	1 Rana, a Frog.	1 Spiculum, a dart, a spear.
3 Parma, an Afri- can buckler.	Ranula, a little Frog.	1 Spina, a Thorn, the back bone.
3 Parra, a Jay.	Rannunculus, a lit- tle Frog, also the Herb crowfoot or butter flower.	3 Sponda, a Bed- stead.
1 Penna, a wing.	2 Rima, a Chink.	2 Sporta, a Basket, pannier.
Pennula, a little wing.	1 Rimula, a small chink.	Sportula, a little Basket, a dole of meat or money.
2 Pinna, the Fin of a Fish.	1 Ripa, the bank of a River.	1 Stella, a Star.
2 Pera, a Satchel, Scrip.	1 Rosa, a Rose.	1 Stellula, a little Star.
Perula, a Purse.	2 Rota, a wheel.	3 Strena, a new years gift.
3 Perna, a leg of Pork, gammon of Bacon.	2 Rotula, a little wheel. (a Rol.)	1 Sylva, a wood, Forrest.
	2 Ruga, a wrinkle.	Sylvula, a little Cops.
	3 Sanna, a mock testified by the nose, mouth, &c.	2 Teda, a torch, &c.
	3 Scheda, a sheet of Paper, a paper of notes.	1 Terra, the Earth, 100 a Land.

B 2

Tinca,

## Substantives.

Diffyllables, Declension I. Gender Feminine.

3	Tinca, a Tench.	2	Turma, a Troop.	1	Unda, the Water.
2	Trulla, a Trowel, Basin.	1	Vacca, a Cow.		
		1	Vena, a vein.	2	Urna, a pitcher, a bucket, a cruise,
1	Tuba, a trumpet.	2	Vespa, a Wasp.		a crook, an urn.
1	Turba, a multitude, throng, rout.	1	Via, a way.	1	Urnula, a little Pitcher.
		2	Ulna, the Arm, an ell.		

Patern of the First Declension. So Musa, &amp;c.

Singular	Nom. Vi	a the way.	Plural	Nom. Vi	a the ways
	Gen. Vi	a of the way.		Gen. Vi	arum. of--
	Dat. Vi	a to the way.		Dat. Vi	is. to --
	Acc. Vi	am the way.		Acc. Vi	as. the --
	Voc. Vi	a O way.		Voc. Vi	a, O --
a long	Abl. Vi	a with, in, from the } way		Abl. Vi	is. from --

The Nominative and Vocative { Singular in A short.  
Plural in Æ.

The Genitive and Dative Singular in — Æ.

So Four Cases ends in — Æ.

The Dative and Ablative plural ends in — Is.

The Declension was most upon the vowel A. as the terminations shew a. e. æ. am. a. â. æ. arum. as.

Alapa,

## Substantives.

Trisyllables, Declension I. Gender Feminine.

<i>Penult. short.</i>		<i>Swipe to draw up water.</i>		2	Ocrea, a Boot, a greave.
2	<b>A</b> Lapa, a flap o'th' ear.	1	Cithara, a Harp.	2	Palea, Chaff, &c. the rattle under a Cocks neck, the gills.
1	Alea, a Die.	2	Crapula, a surfeit by drink, the drunken head-ach.	2	Patina, a Platter.
1	Amita, the Aunt (by the Fathers side.)	2	Feria, a Holy day, also any day of the week.	1	Patella, a little Platter.
1	Ancora, an Anchor.	1	Fistula, a Pipe.	1	Purpura, the purple (Fish) the purple colour.
2	Belua, a Beast, a vast creature, as a Whale, Elephant.	2	Galea, a Helmet.	2	Scapula, the shoulder blade.
1	Bestia, a Beast, vermine, Serpent.	2	Glarea, Gravel.	2	Scoria, dross.
	Bestiola, a little Serpent.	1	Gloria, Glory.	2	Scutica, a leathern Scourge, a whip.
2	Bractea, a thin plate or leaf of any mettall.		Gloriola, a little reputation.	4	Seria, an earthen Vessel for Wine, Oyl, &c.
	Bractiola, a little thin leaf of Gold, &c.	1	Lacryma, a tear.	2	Seriola, a little Vessel.
2	Brasica, Colewort, Cabbage.	2	Lacrymula, a little tear.	2	Simila, fine flower.
1	Buccina, a Trumpet.	2	Lancea, a Lance, Javelin.	2	Situla, a Pitcher, bucket to draw water.
3	Camera, an arched roof.		Lanceola, ribwort.		Sitella, a little Bucket.
3	Casia, Cassia, a sweet shrub.	2	Macula, a Blot, spot.	2	Spongia, a sponge.
2	Ciconia, a Stork, a	2	Muria, & Muries, pickle brine.	2	Spongiola, a little Sponge.
		2	Mantica, a Wal-let.	2	Stiria, an Isicle.
			Manticula, a little purse.	2	Stilla, a drop.
		2	Nausea, a list to vomit (as they that are sea-sick.)	2	Stipula, Stubble, or the Stalk of Corn.
		1	Nebula, a Mist, thin cloud.		

## Substantives.

Trisyllables, Declension I. Gender Fæminine.

2	Tessera, a square tile, die, tally, ticket, watch-word.	3	Tilia, the Linden, Lime-tree.	2	Trutina, a balance, a pair of scales.
	Tesserula, a small square tile, a little ticket.	2	Tinea, a Moth.	2	Vicia, a Vetch.
	Tessella, a small square piece in checquer-work, a little die.	3	Tipula, a water Spinner.	1	Viola, a Violet. 40
1	Tibia, a Pipe, the	2	Trabea, a stately purple gown.	2	Upupa, a Houpp (a bird so called) a Lap-wing.
		1	Tunica, a Coat, a shift.		

## Patern II. of the First Declension.

Singular	Nom.	Tibi	a a pipe	Plural	Nom.	Tibi	e the pipes.
	Gen.	Tibi	e of a pipe.		Gen.	Tibi	arum of --
	Dat.	Tibi	e to a pipe.		Dat.	Tibi	is to--
	Acc.	Tibi	am the pipe.		Acc.	Tibi	as the --
	Voc.	Tibi	a O pipe.		Voc.	Tibi	e O --
	Abl.	Tibi	a with, in, from the } pipe.		Abl.	Tibi	is from --

Acerra,

## Substantives.

Trisyllables, Declension I. Gender Fæminine.

Penult. long.			gine of War to shoot stones against a wall.		gon-bottle. Laguncula, a little Flaggon.
3	A Cerra, a Censer.	3	Cerussa, Womens paint.	2	Locusta, a Locust or Grasshopper, also a Lobster.
2	Alauda, a Lark.	2	Cicada, an insect called a Cical, making a noise like a Grasshopper.	2	Maxilla, the jaw of the cheek bone.
2	Ampulla, a glass, Viol, a Bottle.		Ampullula, a little Viol.		Mala, the cheek, cheek-bone.
2	Ancilla, a Maid servant.	1	Corona, a Crown, Garland, a ring of standers by.	2	Placenta, a cake. Placentula, a little cake.
	Ancillula, a little Maid.		Corolla, a little garland, coronet, chaplet.	1	Sagitta, an Arrow, shaft.
2	Argilla, Clay.	1	Fenestra, a Window.	1	Scintilla, a spark. Scintillula, a little spark.
1	Aurora, the morning.	2	Formica, an Emmet, Ant, Pismire.	2	Spelunca, a Cave, Den.
2	Axilla, the Arm-pit.	3	Fringilla, a Finch.	2	Tiara, a Turbant.
	Ala, the wing of a Bird, the Arm-pit of a man.	2	Lagena, a Flaggon.	2	Urina, Urine.
3	Balista, an En-				

The



## Substantives.

## Declension I.

## The III. Patern.

Singular	N.	Sagitt	a an arrow.	Plural	N.	Sagitt	e arrows.
	G.	Sagitt	e of an arrow.		G.	Sagitt	arum of -
	D.	Sagitt	e to an arrow.		D.	Sagitt	is to --
	A.	Sagitt	am the arrow.		A.	Sagitt	as --
	V.	Sagitt	a O arrow.		V.	Sagitt	e --
	A.	Sagitt	a with, } arrow from an }		A.	Sagitt	is --

## Gender Fæminine.

Plurals.		Menaces.		besom.	
2	<b>B</b> Raccæ, breeches, hosen.	2	Nugæ, Trifles, Toys.		Scopula, a little broom.
2	Cunæ, a Cradle.	3	Phaleræ, horse-trappings.	2	Thermæ, hot Baths.
2	Minæ, Threats,	2	Plagæ, Nets or toyles of beasts, &c.	3	Tricæ, trifles.
		2	Scopæ, a broom,	2	Quisquilæ, whittlings, sweepings.

## The IV. Patern wanting the Singular.

Plural	Nom.	Nug	e Trifles.
	Gen.	Nug	arum of Trifles.
	Dat.	Nug	is to Trifles.
	Acc.	Nug	as the Trifles.
	Voc.	Nug	e O Trifles.
	Abl.	Nug	is with Trifles.

Masculines

## Substantives.

2 Satrapas, a Peer of the Realm.

## Masculines.

2 **S**Curra, an impudent Scoffer, Buffon.  
3 Popa, he who knocks down beasts in sacrifice.

As. e.

2 **B**Oreas, æ. the North wind.

## Masculines from the Greek.

2 **A**Thleta, a Wrestler.  
1 Nauta, } a Sea-Navita, } man or Mariner.  
1 Poeta, a Poet, a Versifier.

## Common, Masculine, and Fæminine.

2 **D**Ama, a buck or Doe, a Deer.  
Damula, a little Fallow Deer.  
2 Talpa, a Mole or Want.  
2 Verna, a Slave born in the House.  
Vernula, a little home born Slave.

G

De

## Substantives.

Declension II. in us short, Masculine Gender, with  
their Females and Diminutives.

Diffyllables.

1 Agnus, a Lamb.	2 Cibus, Meat.	2 Dumus, a bush
1 Agna, an Ewe- Lamb.	3 Cinnus, a Medley.	of thorns.
Agnellus, a little Lamb.	3 Cippus, the Stone or Pillar of a Monument.	1 Equus, a Horse.
1 Annus, a year.	2 Circus, a Circle, the cirque.	Equa, a Mare.
Annulus, a ring.	1 Circulus, a circle.	Equulus, a little Horse.
2 Armus, the shoul- der (of a breast)	2 Cirrus, a Curle.	Equula, a Mare-Colt.
Armilla, a Bracelet.	2 Clavus, a Nail, a Corn, the Stern of a Ship.	Equuleus } a Colt or Eculeus, } wooden Horse, or the Rack.
1 Avus, a Grand- father.	Clavulus, a small nail.	2 Fimur, Dung, muck, ordure of man or beast.
Avia, a Grandmo- ther, or Gran- dame.	Clavicus, a little nail.	2 Fiscus, the Ex- chequer.
1 Avunculus, an un- cle by the mothers side.	Clavicula, a tendrel of Vine.	Fiscellus } a basquet Fiscella, }
3 Barrus, an Ele- phant.	2 Clivus, a side of an Hill.	1 Floccus, a lock of Wool, or flake of snow.
1 Campus, a Plain- field.	1 Corvus, a Raven, a Crow.	2 Fucus, a Drone, Womens paint.
2 Carrus, um, a Waggon, a Car.	2 Crocus, Saffron.	1 Fumus, Smoak.
1 Cervus, a Stag, a Hurt.	1 Cygnus, a Swan.	1 Fundus, the ground, a bot- tom, a ground- land.
Cerva, a Hind.	1 Deus, God. plur. Dii false gods.	Fundum, i, a bottom.
2 Cetus, a Whale, &c.	1 Dea, a Pagan God- dess, as Juno, Ve- nus, &c.	2 Fungus, a Mush- room.
2 Chorus, a Com- pany of Sing- ers, Dancers, a Quire.	2 Difeus, a Dish, a Quait.	1 Gallus, a Cock.
Chorca, a Dance.	1 Dolus, Craft, De- ceit.	1 Gallina, a Hen.

Graculus,

## Substantives.

Declens. II. Masculines with theis Females and Diminutives.

2 Graculus, a Daw.	slime.	1 Nervus, a Sinew, a string of a musical instru- ment.
3 Griphus, a riddle.	1 Locus, a place.	Nervulus, a little si- new or strength.
3 Grumus, a little Hillock, a clot- ted drop (as of blood)	Locus, a little box, Bag, or Coffin.	2 Nidus, a nest box.
Grumulus, a little Hillock (as a mole hill.)	Locellus, a little purse.	1 Nimbus, a showre.
1 Hamus, a Hook, a fish hook.	1 Lupus, a Wolf, a pike.	2 Nodus, a knot.
Hama, a crooked pole to pull down Houses on fire.	Lupa, a she wolf, a whore.	Nodulus, a little knot.
Hamulus, a little hook.	Lupulus, the Hop.	1 Notus, the South wind.
1 Herus, a Master of a Servant.	2 Mannus, a little Nag.	1 Nummus, money.
1 Hera, a Mistress, a Dame.	Mannulus, a little colt.	1 Pannus, Cloath, Woollen.
1 Hircus, a Goat.	1 Modus, a manner, fashion.	Panniculus, cloath or stuff of a light wear, a rag.
1 Hædus, a Kid.	Modulus, a little measure, a model, a tune.	3 Panus, a quil of yarn, a ri- sing under the throat or groin, also touchwood.
Hædulus, a little Kid.	1 Morbus, a disease, sickness.	Panicula, the Cats- tails of Nut-tree.
1 Hortus, a Garden, Orchard.	Morbili, the Mea- sels.	1 Picus, a Wood- Pecker.
Hortulus, a little Garden.	2 Mucus, Snivil.	1 Pilus, an Hair.
2 Juncus, a Bull- rush.	2 Mullus, a Barble.	2 Polus, the Pole of the Heavens axle-tree, the Heavens.
1 Lectus, a Bed, or Couch.	Mullulus, a little Barble.	1 Pontus, the Sea.
Lectulus, a little Bed.	2 Mulus, a Mule.	1 Porcus, a Pig.
3 Limbus, the Hem of a garment.	Mula, a femal Mule.	Porca, a Sow.
1 Limus, Mud,	1 Murus, a Wall (of a City.)	Porculus
	3 Nævus, a Mole, or natural Mark.	
	2 Napus, a Turnep, or Navew.	
	2 Nasus, the Nose.	

C 2

## Substantives.

Declens. II. Masculines with their Females and Diminutives.

1	Porculus } a Pig, Porcellus } a young Porker.	1	Saccus, a Sack, Bag.	1	Ventus, the wind.
1	Pugnis, a Fist.		Sacculus } a Satchel		Ventulus, a little wind.
2	Pugillus, an handful.	2	Scapus, the stalk of an Herb.	2	Viscus, Bird-lime.
2	Pullus, the Foal of an Horse, a Chicken.	3	Scirpus, Sirpus, a Bulrush.	1	Vicus, a Street inhabited.
2	Pupus, a little Boy.	2	Scrupus, a little pebble Stone.		Viculus, a small Village.
2	Pupillus, a Father- less Boy.	2	Scrupulus, a little Stone in the shoe.		Villa, a Farm, or Country House.
	Pupa, a little Girl.	1	Soccus, a Sock.		Villula, a little Farm.
2	Pupula } the apple	1	Somnus, Sleep.	1	Ursus, a Bear.
2	Pupilla } of the eye.	2	Sturnus, a Stare.		Urfa, a she Bear.
3	Qualus, a Basket.	1	Succus, Juice.		
	Quassillus, a little Basket.	1	Sulcus, a Furrow,		
1	Ramus, a Bough, a Branch.	3	Surus Antiq. pa- lus, i.		
	Ramulus } a little		Surculus, a ciene graft.		
	Ramusculus } bough, or sprig.	1	Taurus, a Bull.		
2	Remus, an Oar.	3	Tophus } a sandy		
3	Riscus, a Trunk, a Coffin covered over with lea- ther.	3	Tofus } porous Stone.		
1	Rivus, a River, Brook.	1	Torus, Thorus, a Bed, the brown, the mus- cles of the arm.		
	Rivulus, a rill, a little stream.	2	Tubus, a Conduit pipe.		
2	Rogus, the pile of wood, wherein dead bodies u- sed to be burn- ed.		Tubulus, a little pipe.		
		2	Turdus, a Thrush.		

in R.

## Masculines.

1	<b>A</b> Ger, agri, a Field, the Country.
	Agellus, a little Field.
1	Aper, apri, a Boar.
1	Auster, the South wind.
2	Cancer, a Crab (fish) cancer, or gangreen.
	Cancelli, Lattices, or Grates.
2	Capra, a Hee-goat.

Capra,

## Substantives.

Declens. II. Masculines with their Females and Diminutives.

2	Capra, a she-goat, Capella, a little Kid.		a Book.		Puellula, a little Girl.
2	Coluber, a Snake, Adder.	1	Libellus, a little Book.	2	Socer, a Father in Law.
3	Colubra, the same.		Puer, pueri, a Boy.		Socrus, us, a Mother in Law.
1	Fiber, a Beaver.		Puerulus } a little	3	Levir, the Hus- 300 bands Brother.
	Liber, libri, the bark of a Tree,		Puella } Boy.		
			Puella, a Maid, or Girl.		

Second Declension, Pattern I. Annus a Year.

Singular	Nom.	Ann us	Plural	Nom.	Ann i
	Gen.	Ann i		Gen.	Ann orum
	Dat.	Ann o		Dat.	Ann is
	Acc.	Ann um		Acc.	Ann os
	Voc.	Ann e		Voc.	Ann i
	Abl.	Ann o		Abl.	Ann is

The Vocative *Anne* is rare to be found. See *Dominus* decli-  
ned.

Patern

## Substantives.

Patern II. of the Second Declension. *Libra* a Book.

Singular	Nom.	Libra	er	Plural	Nom.	Libra	i
	Gen.	Libra	i		Gen.	Libra	orum
	Dat.	Libra	o		Dat.	Libra	is
	Acc.	Libra	um		Acc.	Libra	os
	Voc.	Libra	er		Voc.	Libra	i
	Abl.	Libra	o		Abl.	Libra	is

Patern III. *Puer* a Boy.

Singular	Nom.	Puer		Plural	Nom.	Puer	i
	Gen.	Puer	i		Gen.	Puer	orum
	Dat.	Puer	o		Dat.	Puer	is
	Acc.	Puer	um		Acc.	Puer	os
	Voc.	Puer			Voc.	Puer	i
	Abl.	Puer	o		Abl.	Puer	is

*Deus* God, thus Declined.

Singular	Nom.	Deus		Plural	Nom.	Di	i
	Gen.	Dei			Gen.	Dei	orum
	Dat.	Deo			Dat.	Di	is
	Acc.	Deum			Acc.	Dei	os
	Voc.	Deus			Voc.	Di	i
	Abl.	Deo			Abl.	Di	is

Declen-

## Substantives.

## Declension II.

Masculines with their Females and Diminutives.  
Trisyllables.

Penult. short.			
1	Angulus, a Corner.	1	Culmus, a haume, stubble, Straw.
1	Angellus, a nook.	2	Caseus, Cheese.
1	Animus, the mind, Will, Courage.	2	Clypeus, a Shield, Buckler.
	Anima, the Soul, breath.	3	Culeus, a leathern Sack.
	Animulus, a pretty Soul.		Culeolus, a little Sack.
2	Araneus, a Spider.	2	Cumulus, a Heap.
1	Aranea.	2	Cuneus, a wedge.
1	Araneolus, a Spinner.		Cuneolus, a little peg or pin.
1	Afinus, an Ass.	1	Cuniculus, a Coney, a Mine, or place undermined, a Coney-borough.
	Afellus, a little Ass.		Digitus, a Finger.
2	Baculus & Baculum, a Staffe, Cudgel.		Digitulus, any little Digitellus, the finger of the hand.
	Bacillum, a little Staffe.	1	Dominus, a Lord, Master, Owner.
2	Balteus, a Belt.		Domina, a Lady, Mistress.
3	Botulus, a Hog's Pudding.	1	Filius, a Son.
	Botellus.		Filia, a daughter.
3	Cacabus, a Kettle, a Copper.		Filiolus, a little pretty Son.
1	Calamus, a Reed, Cane, Arrow, a Pen.		Filiola, a little pretty
			ty daughter.
		2	Gladius, a Sword, Gladiolus, a corn-flag.
		1	Humerus, a mans shoulder.
		2	Laqueus, a snare, noose, halter.
		3	Litus, a Cornet, an Augures staffe like it.
		2	Malleus, a Hammer, mallet.
			Malleolus, a little mallet, a shoot or branch of the Vine, the ankle bone.
		2	Modius, a Bushel.
			Modiolus, a little Measure: Modiolous rotæ, the nave of a wheel wherein spokes are fastened.
		1	Numerus, a Number, a tune.
		2	Obolus, an half penny.
		1	Oculus, an Eye. Ocellus, a little eye.
			Pessulus,

## Substantives.

Declens. II. with their Diminutives.

2	Pessulus, the Bolt of a door.	2	ray, or Sun- beam.	2	Tribulus, a thistle that pricks three or four ways.
2	Pileus, a Hat, or Cap.	2	Scopulus, a Rock.	1	Vitulus, a Bul calf.
	Pileolus, a little Hat.	1	Sibilus, a hissing,		Vitula, a cow-calf, a Heifer.
2	Pluteus, a Desk, &c.	2	Stimulus, a Goad.	2	Urceus, a pitcher.
1	Populus, a People.	2	Terminus, a bound, end, a term.		Urceolus, a little Pitcher.
	Popellus, the mean people.	1	Thalamus, a Bride-Chamber.	2	Uterus, the womb.
2	Puteus, a Well.	1	Titulus, a Title, inscription.		
1	Radius, a Rod, spoke of a wheel				

Singular	Nom.	Domin	us	Plural	Nom.	Domin	i
	Gen.	Domin	i		Gen.	Domin	orum
	Dat.	Domin	o		Dat.	Domin	is
	Acc.	Domin	um		Acc.	Domin	os
	Voc.	Domin	e		Voc.	Domin	i
	Abl.	Domin	o		Abl.	Domin	is

When the Nominative ends in *us* here in this Declension, the Vocative shall end in *e*. as *Dominus*, *Domine*.

The Genitive singular ends in *i*. as the Nominative and Vocative plural; So there are three Cases end in *i*.

The Dative and Ablative { Singular } in *is* (long.)  
  { Plural }

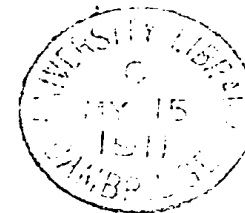
The Declension runs upon *I*. and chiefly *O*. as by the terminations Dative *o*. Ablative *o*. Genitive *orum*. Accusative *os*. may appear, especially if the old way be considered, when they said *Servos* and *Servom* in the Nominative and Accusative Singular.

Acervus,

## Substantives.

Declens. II. with their Diminutives.

	<i>Penult. long.</i>		<i>Pigion.</i>		<i>Palus, i. a Stake; Pale.</i>
2	<b>A</b> Cervus, an Heap.		Columbulus, a small Pigeon.	2	Racemus; a cluster of Grapes ( or Berries.)
2	Batillus, um, a Fire-shovel, cha- sing dish.	1	Columba, a Pigeon.		
2	Cachinnus, mer- ry laughter.	2	Cucullus, a Coat, or hood.	2	Scarabæus, a Bee- tle ( insect.)
1	Caminus, a Chim- ny.	2	Cuculus, a Cuc- koo.	2	Sufurrus, a whis- per.
2	Catinus, um, a dish, platter, porringer.	2	Galerus, a Hat.	2	Taxillus, talus, the ankle bone.
	Catillus, um, a little dish.		Galericulus, a little Hat.	2	Triumphus, a tri- umph, a shew in procession of victory obtained.
2	Cincinnus, a cur- led lock.	2	Lacertus, the nea- ther part of the Arm, also an an Est or Evet.	2	Umbilicus, the na- vil, or middle of any thing; &c.
2	Columbus, a Cock		Lacerta, an Est, Li- zard.		
			Lacertulus, a little arm.		
			Paxillus, a little stake, pin, or peg.		



D

De-

## Substantives.

Declens. II. with their Diminutives.

2	Pessulus, the Bolt of a door.	2	ray, or Sun- beam.	2	Tribulus, a thistle that pricks three or four ways.
2	Pileus, a Hat, or Cap.	2	Scopulus, a Rock.	1	Vitulus, a Bul calf.
	Pileolus, a little Hat.	1	Sibilus, a hissing.		Vitula, a cow-calf, a Heifer.
2	Pluteus, a Desk, &c.	2	Stimulus, a Goad.	2	Urceus, a pitcher.
1	Populus, a People.	2	Terminus, a bound, end, a term.		Urceolus, a little Pitcher.
	Popellus, the mean people.	1	Thalamus, a Bride-Chamber.	2	Uterus, the womb.
2	Puteus, a Well.	1	Titulus, a Title, inscription.		
1	Radius, a Rod, spoke of a wheel				

Singular	Nom.	Domin us
	Gen.	Domin i
	Dat.	Domin o
	Acc.	Domin um
	Voc.	Domin e
	Abl.	Domin o

Plural	Nom.	Domin i
	Gen.	Domin orum
	Dat.	Domin is
	Acc.	Domin os
	Voc.	Domin i
	Abl.	Domin is

When the Nominative ends in *us* here in this Declension, the Vocative shall end in *e*. as *Dominus*, *Domine*.

The Genitive singular ends in *i*. as the Nominative and Vocative plural; So there are three Cases end in *i*.

The Dative and Ablative { Singular } in *is* (long.)  
  { Plural }

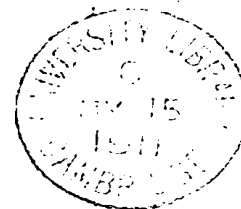
The Declension runs upon *I*. and chiefly *O*. as by the terminations Dative *o*. Ablative *o*. Genitive *orum*. Accusative *os*. may appear, especially if the old way be considered, when they said *Servos* and *Servom* in the Nominative and Accusative Singular.

Acervus,

## Substantives.

Declens. II. with their Diminutives.

	<i>Penult. long.</i>	<i>Pigion.</i>	<i>Palus, i. a Stake; Pale.</i>
2	<b>A</b> Cervus, an	Columbulus, a small	2 Racemus, a cluster
	Heap.	<i>Pigeon.</i>	of Grapes (or
2	Batillus, um, a	1 Columba, a Pigeon.	Berries.)
	Fire-shovel, cha-	2 Cucullus, a Cowl,	2 Scarabæus, a Bee-
	sing dish.	or hood.	tle (insect.)
2	Cachinnus, mer-	2 Cuculus, a Cuc-	2 Sufurrus, a whis-
	ry laughter.	kow.	per.
1	Caminus, a Chim-	2 Galerus, a Hat.	2 Taxillus, talus,
	ny.	Galericulus, a little	the ankle bone.
2	Catinus, um, a	Hat.	2 Triumphus, a tri-
	dish, platter,	2 Lacertus, the nea-	umph, a shew
	porringer.	ther part of the	in procession of
	Catillus, um, a little	Arm, also an	victory obtained.
	dish.	an Est or Evet.	2 Umbilicus, the na-
2	Cincinnus, a cur-	Lacerta, an Est, Li-	vil, or middle
	led lock.	zard.	of any thing;
2	Columbus, a Cock	Lacertulus, a little	&c.
		arm.	
		2 Paxillus, a little	
		stake, pin, or	
		peg.	



D

De-

## Substantives.

## Declens. II. Names of Trees, &amp;c.

	<i>Penult. short.</i>	<i>Penult. long.</i>
2 <b>A</b> lnus, an <i>Al-der.</i>	2 <b>E</b> bulus, <i>Wall-wort, Dane-wort.</i>	3 <b>S</b> apinus, <i>the lower part of a Fir-tree.</i>
2 Buxus, a <i>Box-tree.</i>	2 Corylus, a <i>Hazle-tree.</i>	3 Carpinus, <i>the horn beam.</i>
2 Byffus, <i>Silk.</i>	2 Pampinus, a <i>vine leaf or branch.</i>	1 Cupressus, a <i>Cypress.</i>
1 Cedrus, a <i>Cedar.</i>	2 Platanus, a <i>Plane-tree.</i>	2 Sambucus, an <i>El-der tree.</i>
1 Fagus, a <i>Beech-tree.</i>	2 Populus, a <i>Poplar, an aspen tree.</i>	1 Crystallus, <i>Crystal</i>

Neuter.

Masc. and Neuter.

2 Plegus, *the Sea.*2 Vulgus, *the Com-mon people.*

## Primitives in um. Declension II.

## With their Diminutives, Gender Neuter.

	<i>the Heavens.</i>	<i>mire.</i>
2 <b>Æ</b> vum, ( <i>long</i> ) <i>Age.</i>	3 Castrum, a <i>Fort, wall'd Town.</i>	1 Collum, <i>the neck.</i>
1 Antrum, a <i>Den, Cave.</i>	1 Castra, <i>the Camp, Tents of Soul-diers.</i>	1 Damnum, <i>Loss, Damage.</i>
1 Astrum, a <i>Star.</i>	Castellum, a <i>castle.</i>	1 Dorsum, <i>the back of man or beast.</i>
1 Aurum, <i>Gold.</i>	2 Coenum, <i>Dirt,</i>	3 Ervum, <i>bitter Vetches or tares.</i>
1 Bellum, <i>War.</i>		Ferrum,
1 Cœlum, <i>Heaven, pl. Cœli, orum,</i>		

## Substantives.

## Declens. II. in um with their Diminutives, Gender Neuter.

1 Ferrum, <i>Iron.</i>	or Bow of Mu-sick instrument, a Fiddle stick.	1 Scutum, a <i>Shield, Buckler.</i>
1 Filum, a <i>Thread, yarn.</i>	1 Plumbum, <i>Lead.</i>	Scutulum, a <i>little Buckler.</i>
3 Gesum, a <i>Parti-san.</i>	1 Porrum, a <i>Leek, Scallion.</i>	2 Sebum, <i>Tallow, Serwet.</i>
3 Glastrum, <i>Woad.</i>	1 Pratum, a <i>Mea-dow.</i>	3 Sedum, <i>Sen-green, as House-leek.</i>
2 Hilum, <i>the black eye of a bean.</i>	Pratulum, a <i>little clofe.</i>	2 Serum, <i>Whey.</i>
2 Linum, <i>Flax or Linnen.</i>	2 Probrum, a <i>Re-proach, a dis-graceful act.</i>	1 Signum, a <i>Sign, Mark, Token.</i>
2 Lorum, a <i>Thong.</i>	2 Rapum, a <i>Tur-nip.</i>	3 Sinum, a <i>Milk-vessel.</i>
2 Lustrum, a <i>Den of wild Beasts, a Brothel house, publick expiato-ry sacrifice once in five years.</i>	Rapulum, a <i>little Turnip.</i>	2 Solum, <i>the ground, soile.</i>
1 Lutum, <i>Dirt,</i>	Rapunculus, a <i>wild rape root.</i>	2 Stannum, <i>Tin.</i>
1 Membrum, a <i>limb member.</i>	3 Rufcum, <i>Butchers brome.</i>	1 Telum, a <i>Dart, arrow, weapon.</i>
2 Mentum, <i>the chin.</i>	2 Sagum, a <i>Soul-diers Coat.</i>	2 Templum, a <i>Tem-ple, &amp;c.</i>
2 Mustum, <i>Must, new Wine.</i>	Sagulum, a <i>little Coat.</i>	1 Verbum, a <i>word.</i>
2 Nitrum, <i>Nitre, Salt-peter.</i>	1 Saxum, a <i>great Stone, Rock.</i>	Verbulum, a <i>little word.</i>
1 Ovum, <i>an Egg.</i>	Saxulum, a <i>little Stone.</i>	1 Vinum, <i>Wine.</i>
2 Pedom, a <i>Shep-herds hook.</i>	1 Sceptrum, a <i>Scep-ter, a Mace.</i>	2 Villum, a <i>little wine</i>
2 Peplum, a <i>kir-cher, a mantle, a hood, or veil.</i>	2 Scortum, a <i>Har-lot.</i>	2 Viscum, <i>Birdlime,, Mistletoe.</i>
1 Pisum, <i>Pease.</i>	Scortulum, a <i>young Harlot.</i>	2 Frustum, a <i>piece, a Bit (of Bread or Flesh.</i>
2 Plectrum, a <i>Quil,</i>	Scortillum, a <i>little</i>	Frustulum, a <i>scrap.</i>
		Frustillum,

D 2

Citrum,

## Substantives.

Declens. II. in um with their Diminutives.

2	<b>C</b> itruum, a Citron.		<b>Penult. short.</b>		als, i. e. flesh, fish, (especially fish) all things edible but bread
	Citrus, a Citron-tree. foem.		2	<b>A</b> llium, Garlic.	
2	Cornum, a Cornel.		2	Apium, Parsly, smallage.	1
	Cornus, a Cornel-tree, dog-tree.		1	Atrium, a Court-yard.	1
1	Malum, an Apple.			Attriolum, a small outward gallery.	3
	Malus, an Apple-tree.		2	Balneum, a Bath.	1
2	Morum, a Mulberry.			Balneolum, a little Bath.	2
	Morus, a Mulberry-tree, foem.		1	Basium, a kiss, a buss.	2
1	Pomum, an Apple.		1	Brachium, an arm.	2
	Pomus, an Apple-tree.			Brachiolum, a slender arm.	2
1	Prunum, a Plumb.		2	Corium, Leather, a hide.	1
	Prunus, a Plumb-tree.		1	Folium, a leaf.	1
3	Pyrum, a Pear.		3	Ganeum } the	1
	Pyrus, a Pear-tree.			Ganea, } stems,	2
2	Sorbum, plu. Sorba, Sorbes corruptly called services.			a common house of Riot.	
	Sorbus, a Sorbes-tree.		1	Labium, labrum, the lip.	
2	Cerasum a Cherry.			Labellum, a little lip, laver, or washing bowl.	
	Cerasus, a Cherry-tree.		1	Lilium, a Lilly.	2
			2	Lolium, darnel.	2
			2	Minium, Vermilion.	1
			2	Obsonium, Victu-	
					<b>Penult. long.</b>
					2
					<b>A</b> Mentum, a loop, or thong.
					1
					Argentum, Silver.
					Calien-

## Substantives.

Declens. II. with their Diminutives.

3	Caliendrum, a Perruke.		of milk, wine, herbs, a Tansey.	1	Palatum, the Palate of the mouth.
1	Carpentum, a Coach.	3	Tucetum, Beef, collar'd, &c.	2	Pilentum, a Coach Litter.
1	Metallum, Metal.	2	Omasum, the rim of the belly, a tripe.	2	Sarracum, a Cart.
3	Moretum, a cake				

Patern of the II. Declension in um.  
Bellum War. So Regnum.

Singular	Nom.	Bell	um	Plural	Nom.	Bell	a
	Gen.	Bell	i		Gen.	Bell	orum
	Dat.	Bell	o		Dat.	Bell	is
	Acc.	Bell	um		Acc.	Bell	a
	Voc.	Bell	um		Voc.	Bell	a
	Abl.	Bell	o		Abl.	Bell	is

The Genitive in *I* and the Dative in *O*. shew the second Declension still.

The Nominative, Accusative and Vocative in *Um* in the Singular number; and in *A*. in the Plural are proper to the Neuter Gender.

This Substantive in *Um* may be more compendiously declined after this manner.

Singular.	Nom. Acc. Voc.	Bell	um	Plural	Nom. Acc. Voc.	Bell	a
	Gen.	Bell	i		Gen.	Bell	orum
	Dat. and Abl.	Bell	o		Dat. and Abl.	Bell	is

Coelum



## Substantives.

Cœlum is declined like a Noun in *Um* in the Singular ; and like a Noun in *Us* in the Plural.

Singular	Nom.	Cœl	um	Plural	Nom.	Cœl	i
	Gen.	Cœl	i		Gen.	Cœl	orum
	Dat.	Cœl	o		Dat.	Cœl	is
	Acc.	Cœl	um		Acc.	Cœl	os
	Voc.	Cœl	um		Voc.	Cœl	i
	Abl.	Cœl	o		Abl.	Cœl	is

Locus, thus.

Singular	N.	Loc	us	Plural	N.	Loc	i	or Loc	a
	G.	Loc	i		G.	Loc	orum		
	D.	Loc	o		D.	Loc	is		
	A.	Loc	um		A.	Loc	os	or Loc	a
	V.	Loc	e		V.	Loc	i	or Loc	a
	A.	Loc	o		A.	Loc	is		

So *Sibilus*, a His; *Focus*, a Jest.

## Declension

## Substantives.

## Declension III. Masculines.

With their Diminutives.

1	<b>P</b> ater, Patris, a Father.	2	bundle.		of the hand, or foot.
	Paterculus, N. Prop.		Follis, a pair of Bellows, a foot-Ball, a purse.		Unguiculus, a little nail.
1	Frater, fratris, a Brother.		Folliculus, a leathern Satchel, a Case, a Huske, a great Ball.	1	Vermis, a worm.
	Fraterculus, a little Brother.				Uermiculus, a little worm.
2	Imber, Imbris, a Shower.	1	Funis, a Rope.		
1	Venter, ventris, the Belly.		Funiculus, a small cord.		Fæminine.
	Ventriculus, the Stomach.	1	Fustis, a Club.		Non Crescents.
2	Verres, verris, a Boar Pig.	1	Ignis, Fire.		
1	Axis, axis, an axle tree.		Igniculus, a spark of Fire.		
2	Cassis, a Net.	1	Mensis, a Month.	1	<b>M</b> ater, matris, a mother.
2	Caulis, a stalk.	1	Orbis, any round thing, as Globe, Circle, or Circumference, hence the Earth the world.	1	Ædes, is, sing. a temple, plu. a house.
	Cauliculus, a little Stalk or Stem, a little Colewort.		Orbiculus, a little circle, the wheel of a Pully.		Ædícula, a cottage, a chappel.
	Colis, a stem of a Vine.			2	Cautes, a Rock.
	Colliculus, a little stalk or Colewort.	1	Panis, Bread.	2	Clades, a Slaught-ter.
1	Crinis, Hair.	1	Piscis, a Fish.	2	Crates, a Hurdle, a grate.
1	Ensis, a Sword.		Pisciculus, a little Fish.		Craticula, a grate-iron.
	Ensiculus, a little Sword or Hangar.	1	Postis, a Post.	1	Fames, Hunger, Famine.
2	Fascis, a Faggot, bundle.	2	Sentis, a Briar.		
	Fasciculus, a little	1	Unguis, the nail		Lues,

## Substantives.

## Declens. III. Fæminine with their Diminutives.

2	Lues, the Mur- raine, Pestilence, the Pox.	1	Avicula, 'a little Bird.
3	Martes, a Marten (beast.)	2	Auris, an Ear.
3	Meles, a Brock, a Badger.	3	Bilis, Choler.
1	Nubes, a Cloud. Nubecula, a little cloud.	3	Buris } a Plow Bura, } handle.
2	Palumbes, a stock- dove. Palumbus, Idem.	3	Canabis, Hemp.
2	Pubes, ripeness of Age.	1	Clavis, a Key. Clavicula, a little Key.
1	Sordes, Filth.	1	Cutis, the Skin. Cuticula, the Skin, the upper Skin.
2	Sudes, a Hedg- stake.	1	Felis, a Cat.
2	VePRES, a Briar, Bramble.	1	Naris, a Nostril.
1	Veprecula, a short Bramble.	1	Navis, a Ship. Navicula, a little Ship.
1	Vulpes, a Fox. Vulpecula, a little Fox.	1	Ovis, a Sheep. Ovicula, a small Sheep.
2	Fides, a Lute, Harp, the Con- stellation.	1	Pellis, a Skin, Hide.
	Fidicula, a little Lute, the Constel- lation, plur. Lute- strings (for tor- ture.)	1	Pellicula, a small Hide.
1	Apis, a Bee. Apicula, a little Bee.	1	Pestis, the Plague, Pestilence.
1	Avis, a Bird.	1	Puppis, the Stern of the Ship, the Poop.
		1	Ratis, a Float, a Boat.
		1	Tigris, a Tiger.
		1	Turris, a Tower, Turricula, a little Turret, or Tower, or Dice-Box.

3	Ravis, Hoarsness
1	Tussis, a cough, (a cold)
	Tussicula, a little cold.
1	Vallis, a Vale, Vally.
	Vallicula, a little Valley, or Dale.
1	Vestis, a Garment, Vesture.
1	Caro, carnis, flesh. Caruncula, a small piece of flesh.

## Heteroclites.

2	Vicem, acc. Vice, abl. a Turn, Stead, Course.
1	Opis, gen. Opem, acc. Ope, abl. Help. plu. O- pes, Riches, wealth, means.
2	Spontis, gen. abl. Sponte, of ones own accord.

## Crescents

## Substantives.

## Declension III. Fæminines with their Diminutives.

## Crescents Acute

## Fæminine.

2	<b>T</b> Rabs, trabis, a beam, a piece of timber.
1	Plebs, plebis, the common People. Plebecula, the mean- est sort of Peo- ple.
1	Urbs, urbis, a City.
1	Fax, facis, a Torch, firebrand. Facula, a little torch, a small brand.
2	Fæx, facis, dregs, lees.
1	Pix, picis, Pitch.
1	Crux, crucis, a Cross, Gallows.
1	Nux, nucis, a Nut, (tree or fruit.) Nucula, a small Nut.
2	Calx, calcis, lime. Calculus, a gravel- stone, the Kidneys, or Bladder, a Chef- man, a Table-man, a Counter.
2	Falx, a Sickle, a Sythe.

2	Lanx, lancis, a dish.
2	Merx, mercis, a Ware.
1	Laus, laudis, a Praise.
1	Fraus, fraudis, a Deceit.
2	Glos, gloris, a Brothers wife, husbands sister.
2	Glans, dis, an Acorn.
2	Lis, tis, Strife, a Suit at Law.
2	Dos, dotis, a Portion, a gift, (or grace) of body, or mind.
1	Ars, artis, Art, Skill.
1	Pars, a part. a share.
	Particula, a little parcel or part.
2	Puls, pultis, Fru- menty.
2	Vibex, icis, a Stripe, the print or mark of a Stripe.
1	Cervix, the nape of the neck. Cervicula, a little neck.

E

1	Cornix, a Crow, Rook.
2	Cornicula, a Dow.
2	Coturnix, icis, a Quail.
1	Radix, icis, a root. &c.
	Radicula, a little root, a radish.
2	Palus, udis, a Fen, Moor.
1	Quies, etis, Rest.

Crescent Acute  
in the Gini-  
tive Case.  
Masculines.

2	<b>V</b> as, vadis, a Surety.
1	Pes, pedis, a foot. Pedusculus, a little Foot.
	Pediculus, a little Foot, a stalk of Fruit, a louse.
2	GreX, gregis, a Flock.
1	Sal, falis, Salt, plu. Sales, jests.
1	Sol, solis, the Sun.
3	Ren, renis, the Kidney.
3	Splen, the Spleen. Lar,

## Substantives.

## Declens. III. Masculines with their Diminutives.

2	Lar, a household God.				player.
2	Mas, maris, the Male.		O, onis.		1 Leo, a Lion.
3	Glis, gliris, a Dormouse.	3	Bufo, onis, a Toad.		1 Lea, a Lioness.
1	Ros, roris, the dew.	4	Buteo, a Buzzard.		1 Leana.
1	Dens, dentis, a tooth.	4	Calo, a Clog, Patten, a Souldiers Boy.		1 Leunculus, a little Lion.
	Denticulus, a little tooth, a cog of a wheel.	1	Capo } a Capon.		1 Ligo, a Spade, shovel.
1	Mons, montis, a Mountain.	2	Carbo, a Coal.		3 Mango, a Broker, &c.
	Monticulus, a little Mountain.	2	Carbunculus, a little coal, a carbuncle, a Plague sore.		3 Melo, a Melon.
1	Gigas, antis, a Giant.	2	Carpio, a Carp.		2 Nebulo, a Knave.
2	Adamas, antis, an Adamant, a Diamond.	2	Caupo, a Victualer, a Vintner.		1 Pavo } a Peacock.
3	Elephas, antis, an Elephant.	3	Copa, an Hostess.		3 Pavo, } cock.
2	Lien, lienis, the Milt, the spleen.	3	Cento, a Coat, or coverlid of divers pieces.		3 Pepo, a pumpkin.
3	Semis, semissis, the Half.		Centunculus, a patch, Garment, a coverlid.		3 Pero, a high-shoe.
3	Lebes, etis, a Cauldron, a Kettle, a washing-Bason.	4	Cudo, a Souldiers leather Cap.		3 Præco, a Cryer.
3	Magnes, etis, the Loadstone.	2	Draco, a Dragon.		2 Sapo, Soap.
3	Tapes, etis, Tapestry.	3	Dracunculus, Dragonwort.		3 Scipio, a Staffe.
		2	Fullo, a Fuller.		4 Stolo, a shoot, a Sucker.
		3	Heluo, a Glutton.		3 Tiro } onis, a Tyro, } novice, a young beginner.
		3	Histrion, a Stage-player.		3 Tirunculus, a new beginner.
					3 Titio, a quenched Firebrand.
					3 Umbo, a boss of a Buckler, a knob.

Or,

## Substantives.

## Declens. III. Masculines with their Diminutives.

	Or, oris.	2	Cimex, icis, a wood-louse.		Sparrow.
1	Cruor, oris, gore, blood.	2	Pulex, a Flea.		Passerculus, a little Sparrow.
1	Honor } oris, honour.	1	Sorex, a Rat.	1	Later, lateris, a brick.
1	Honos } nour.	3	Tomex, an Hempen Cord, a horsecollar.	1	Laterculum, a Slate.
2	Lepor, Wit and Mirth, drollery.	1	Calix, a Cup; Chalice.	1	Vesper, the Evening.
1	Odor, a Sent, an odour.		Caliculus, a little cup.		Vespera, the Evening.
2	Olor, a Swan.	3	Bellis, idis, the Daysie.	3	Castor, a Beaver.
3	Pædor, filthiness, nastiness.	1	Lapis, idis, a Stone.	1	Turtur, uris, a Turtle-dove.
1	Vapor, a Vapour, heat (issuing.)		Lapillus, a little Stone.	2	Furfur, Bran, also Scurf.
2	Nepos, otis, a Grandchild, a Nephew.	1	Ordo, inis, an Order.	1	Lepus, oris, an Hare.
	Nepotulus, a young Nephew.	2	Pollen, inis, fine flower.		Lepusculus, a Leveret.
	Neut. & Fem.	1	Sanguis, inis, blood, &c.	2	Gurges, itis, a whirlpool, a Gulf.
2	Halec, ecis, a herring.	1	Aer, aeris, the Air.	3	Merges, a bandful of Corn, a Sheaf.
	Halecula, a little Herring.	1	Æther, ætheris Skie.	2	Poples, the ham.
		1	Anser, a Goose.	2	Satelles, itis, one of the Guard, a Halberd man.
			Anserculus, a Gosling.	3	Termes, a Bough with Fruit on it, especially an Olive Branch; Also a worm (in wood or flesh,) a Maggot.
		2	Affer } afferis, a Affis, } Planck.		
			Afferculum, a small Planck.		
			Afferculus, a little Board.		
3	Coelebs, libis, a Bachelor.	1	Passer, eris, a	2	Stipes, itis, a Stock.

## Substantives.

Declens. III. Fam. and Neut. with their Diminutives.

Stock, a Stake, a Stick, a Bil- let.	whence comes the Venice Tur- pentine.	1 Rete, a Net. Reticulum, a little net, a Racket, a call or coif.
1 Aries, ietis, a ram.	1 Pecus, udis, Cat- tle, as Sheep, Oxen.	2 Gausape, a Rug, Frise-garment.
1 Paries, ietis, a Wall of an house.	1 Hyems, emis, win- ter, a Storm, (in the Poets.)	3 Aplustre, a banner, or Streamer in the stern of a Ship.
Crescents grave Fæminine.	3 Alcedo, inis, a Kings-fisher (bird.)	1 Cor, cordis, the heart.
1 Mulier, mu- lieris, a Woman. Muliercula, a little sorry woman.	3 Crepido, inis, the edge of the bank or shore.	1 Mel, mellis, Ho- ney.
1 Arbor } oris, a Arbos } tree, &c. Arbuscula, a shrub.	1 Hirundo, inis, a Swallow.	1 Fel, fellis, Choler, gall.
2 Pellex, icis, a bar- lot, Concubine.	2 Hirudo, a Horse- leech.	1 Far, farris, bread- corn.
2 Ilex ilicis, a holm, Oak.	2 Caligo, ginis, mi- sty darkness.	1 Ver, veris, the Spring (time)
1 Silex, filicis, a flint.	2 Sartago, a frying- pan.	1 Æs, æris, Brass, Coper, Laten.
3 Hyttrix, the Por- cupine.	2 Siligo, fine wheat.	1 Os, oris, the mouth, Countenance.
2 Filix, Forn. Filicula, Polypody.	Here follow Neuters.	Osculum } a little Oscillum } mouth, a kiss.
3 Larix, icis, the Larch tree,	1 Cape, is, } an O- Cæpa, æ, } nion. Cepula, a Chibol or ceire, a little Oni- on.	1 Rus, ruris, the Country.
	1 Mare, the Sea.	1 Thus, thuris, in- cense, frankin- cense. Thusculum, a little frankincense.
		1 Jus, juris, right.

Jus,

## Substantives.

Declens. III. Neuters with their Diminutives.

1 Jus, juris, Broth, pottage. Jusculum, Pottage, gruel.	1 Nectar, aris, Ne- ctar, the Hea- then Gods rare drink.	Boyl, running soere.
1 Crus, cruris, the leg, shank from knee to foot. Crusculum, a little leg.	1 Verber, beris, a whip, scourge, stripe.	1 Scelus, leris, a wicked act, vil- lany.
2 Pus, puris, cor- rupt matter (of a boile.)	1 Uber, the Udder, pap, dug, teat.	2 Glomus, eris, a bottom of thread or yarn.
1 Vas, vasis, a Vessel. Vasculum, a little Vessel.	2 Suber, Cork.	1 Onus, eris, a bur- den, a load.
1 Os, ossis, a Bone, &c.	2 Gingiber, Ginger.	1 Funus, eris, a Fu- neral, a Burial.
1 Officulum, a little Bone.	1 Piper, Pepper.	Munus, a Gift, a duty or Office.
1 Lac, lactis, milk.	2 Cicer, a (cich) Pease, yellow fetches.	Munusculum, a lit- tle gift.
	Cicercula, the flat Pease.	1 Latus, eris, a side.
	3 Sifer, a Skirret.	1 Pecus, oris, Cat- tle, (on Land or Sea, as Sea- Horses, &c.)
	1 Marmor, oris, Marble.	1 Stercus, dung.
	2 Jecur, oris, &c. Jecinoris, the Liver.	2 Nemus, a Grove, Forrest.
	1 Murmur, uris, a Murmur.	1 Corpus, oris, a Body.
	Murmurillum, a lit- tle murmur.	Corpusculum, a lit- tle Body.
	1 Robur, roboris, strength, an Oak.	1 Tempus, poris, time, Season.
	2 Acus, eris, Chaff.	plur. Tempora, the Temples of the Head.
	1 Viscus, eris, plur. Viscera, the Vi- tals, as heart, liver, the Bow- els.	1 Litus, the shore.
	2 Ulcus, an Ulcer,	1 Pectus, the breast. Pectusculum, a lit- tle

Crescents Gra-  
ve.2 Gluten, inis,  
Glue.

3 Alumen, Alume.

3 Bitumen, Jeyes  
lime (burning  
like pitch)2 Cacumen, the  
top, the pique  
of a Hill, ridge  
of an House.

## Substantives.

Declension III. with their Diminutives.

1	the breast. Caput, itis, the head, a Chapter.	1	old man, or woman. Senior, Elder.	2	Hospita, an Hostess, also a woman Stranger.
	Capitulum, a little Head, Chapter, the Chapter of a Pillar.		Bos, bovis, an Ox, Cow, &c.		Anas, atis, a Duck or Drake.
	Capitellum, the Chapter of a Pillar.		Bucula, a little Cow, or Heifer.		Anaticula, a Duckling.
	Common, Masculine, and Feminine.	1	Sus, suis, a Swine.		Doubtful Gender.
2	Vates, is, a Prophet, or Prophetess.		Sucula, a Sow-Pig. plur. the Hyades.	2	Scrobs, scrobis, a Ditch, a pit, a hole digged in the Earth.
1	Anguis, a Snake.	2	Grus, gruis, a Crane.		Stirps, stirpis, the Stock of a Tree, a young branch, or Set.
1	Canis, a Dog, a Bitch.	1	Fur, furis, a Thief.		Stirps, a Stock of Kindred. gen. foem
	Canicula, a Cur, the Dog-Star.		Furunculus, a little thief, a Felon.	1	Calx, calcis, the Heel.
	Catulus, a Whelp.	1	Bubo, onis, an Owl.	2	Cardo, dinis, an Hinge, &c.
	Catellus, a Dog-whelp.	1	Latro, onis, a Robber.	1	Cinis, eris, ashes.
	Catella, a Bitch-whelp.		Latrunculus, a little Thief, a Tableman, a Chess man.	1	Pulvis, pulveris, Dust, Powder.
1	Hostis, an Enemy.	1	Culex, culicis, a Gnat.		Pulvisculus, small Dust.
1	Testis, a Witness.	2	Pugil, pugilis, a Fighter (at cuffs) a Champion.		Heteroclit.
	Testiculus, a Testicle.	1	Homo, hominis, a man.	1	Vis, gen. vis, plur. Vires, Strength, Force
1	Juvenis, a young man, &c.		Homulus } a little Homunculus } the Homuncio, } man.		The
1	Senex, senis, an	1	Hospes, hospitis, an Host, or Guest.		

## Substantives.

Declension III.

The Third Declension holds most to the vowels *i* & *e* as the terminations *is*, *i*, *ibus*, and *em*, *e*, *es* do declare, sometimes the Accusative in *im*, sometimes the Ablative in *i*.

The Nominative and Vocative are alike in the singular.

The Nominative, Accusative and Vocative are alike in the Plural (*i. e.*) in *es*.

The Ablative singular ends in *e* short to distinguish it from the fifth Declension, where it ends in *e* long.

The Genitive Singular ends in *is* short, and so it is a different termination from the Dative and Ablative plural in *is* of the first and second Declensions.

The Genitive Plural ends sometimes in *um*, sometimes in *ium*, as in *Nubes*, *Piscis*, *Mons*, *Ars*, *Pars*, the Genitive *Nubium*, *Piscium*, *Montium*, *Artium*, *Partium*, so *Retium*, *Animalium*, *Ovium*, Sometimes in *um*, as *Patrum*, *Regum*, *Pedum*, *Leonum*, *Hominum*, *Arborum*, *Mulierum*, *Luminum*, *Temporum*, *Capitum*.

Examples of the Third Declension, convenient for the Reader.

Patern I. *Nubes* a Cloud.

Singular	Nom.	Nub	es	Plural	Nom.	Nub	es
	Gen.	Nub	is		Gen.	Nub	ium
	Dat.	Nub	i		Dat.	Nub	ibus
	Acc.	Nub	em		Acc.	Nub	es
	Voc.	Nub	es		Voc.	Nub	es
	Abl.	Nub	e		Abl.	Nub	ibus

Or

## Substantives.

## Declension III.

Or in the Plural thus.

Plural	Nom. Acc. Voc.	Nub es
	Gen.	Nub ium
	Dat. and Abl.	Nub ibus

Pattern II. of the Third Declension. *Piscis* a Fish.

Singular	Nom.	Pisc is	Plural	Nom.	Pisc es
	Gen.	Pisc is		Gen.	Pisc ium
	Dat.	Pisc i		Dat.	Pisc ibus
	Acc.	Pisc em		Acc.	Pisc es
	Voc.	Pisc is		Voc.	Pisc es
	Abl.	Pisc e		Abl.	Pisc ibus

Pattern III. *Sol* the Sun.

Singular	Nom.	Sol	Plural	Nom.	Sol es
	Gen.	Sol is		Gen.	Sol ium
	Dat.	Sol i		Dat.	Sol ibus
	Acc.	Sol em		Acc.	Sol es
	Voc.	Sol		Voc.	Sol es
	Abl.	Sol e		Abl.	Sol ibus

So Nom. Fax a Torch. Rex a King. Pes a Foot. Mons a Mount.  
 Gen. Facis, &c. Regis, &c. Pedis, &c. Montis, &c.

Nom. Ars Art.  
 Gen. Art is, &c.

## Substantives.

## Declension III.

*Vis* hath a peculiar way of flexion.

Singular	Nom.	Vis	Plural	Nom.	Vir es
	Gen.	Vis		Gen.	Vir ium
	Dat.	Vi		Dat.	Vir ibus
	Acc.	Vim		Acc.	Vir es
	Voc.	Vis		Voc.	Vir es
	Abl.	Vi		Abl.	Vir ibus

*Pater* a Father.

Singular	Nom.	Pat er	Plural	Nom.	Patr es
	Gen.	Patr is		Gen.	Patr um
	Dat.	Patr i		Dat.	Patr ibus
	Acc.	Patr em		Acc.	Patr es
	Voc.	Pat er		Voc.	Patr es
	Abl.	Patr e		Abl.	Patr ibus

*Leo* a Lion.

Singular	Nom.	Leo	Plural	Nom.	Leon es
	Gen.	Leon is		Gen.	Leon um
	Dat.	Leon i		Dat.	Leon ibus
	Acc.	Leon em		Acc.	Leon es
	Voc.	Leo		Voc.	Leon es
	Abl.	Leon e		Abl.	Leon ibus

So Nom. Aetas, Age. Haeres. Quies Radix. Vapor  
 Gen. Aetat is Haered is Quiet is Radic is Vapor is  
 Dat. Aetat i, &c. Haered i, &c. Quiet i, &c. Radic i, &c. Vapor i, &c.

F

Nom.

## Substantives.

## Declension III.

Nom. Nepos.	Palus.	Tellus	Virtus
Gen. Nepot <i>is</i>	Palud <i>is</i>	Tellur <i>is</i>	Virtut <i>is</i>
Dat. Nepot <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Palud <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Tellur <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Virtut <i>i, &amp;c.</i>

Other Paterns of Nouns with their *Penultime* short.

Nom. Anser	Calix	Lapis.	Sanguis.	Gurges
Gen. Anser <i>is</i>	Calic <i>is</i>	Lapid <i>is</i>	Sanguin <i>is</i>	Gurgit <i>is</i>
Dat. Anser <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Calic <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Lapid <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Sanguin <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Gurgit <i>i, &amp;c.</i>

Nom. Aries	Arbor	Lepus
Gen. Ariet <i>is</i>	Arbor <i>is</i>	Lepor <i>is</i>
Dat. Ariet <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Arbor <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Lepor <i>i, &amp;c.</i>

*Homo* a Man.

Singular	Nom.	Homo	Plural	Nom.	Homin	es
	Gen.	Homin <i>is</i>		Gen.	Homin	um
	Dat.	Homin <i>i</i>		Dat.	Homin	ibus
	Acc.	Homin <i>em</i>		Acc.	Homin	es
	Voc.	Homo		Voc.	Homin	es
	Abl.	Homin <i>e</i>		Abl.	Homin	ibus

Singular

## Substantives.

## Declension III.

*Mulier*, a Woman.

Singular	N.	Mulier	Plural	N.	Mulier	es
	G.	Mulier <i>is</i>		G.	Mulier	um
	D.	Mulier <i>i</i>		D.	Mulier	ibus
	A.	Mulier <i>em</i>		A.	Mulier	es
	V.	Mulier		V.	Mulier	es
	A.	Mulier <i>e</i>		A.	Mulier	ibus

## Paterns of Substantives of the Neuter Gender.

*Rete*, a Net.

Singular	Nom.	Ret <i>e</i>	Plural	Nom.	Ret	ia
	Gen.	Ret <i>is</i>		Gen.	Ret	ium
	Dat.	Ret <i>i</i>		Dat.	Ret	ibus
	Acc.	Ret <i>e</i>		Acc.	Ret	ia
	Voc.	Ret <i>e</i>		Voc.	Ret	ia
	Abl.	Ret <i>i</i>		Abl.	Ret	ibus

Note, That Neuters are not of the Second Declension only, ending in *um*, but are of the Third Declension also of divers terminations; in *e*, as *Rete*; in *l*, as *Mel*, *Animal*; in *en*, as *Nomen*, *Omen*, *Flumen*, *Lumen*, *Numen*; in *r*, as *Far*, *Calcar*, *Ver*, *Æquor*, *Marmor*, *Murmur*, *Robur*; in *s*, as *Vas*, *vasis*, *Æs*, *Os*, *Rus*, *Crus*. *Munus*, *Funus*, *Corpus*, *Tempus*; one in *t*, as *Caput*; one in *c*, as *Lac*.

Nouns of the Neuter Gender, which terminate in *a*, as *Lemma*, *Stemma*, *Sperma*, *Epigramma*, whose Genitives end in *atis*, are Greek for the most part.

Note how *Rete* is declined, the rather because many Adjectives of

## Substantives.

## Declension III.

of this Declension do follow this pattern, *Tristis* and *Triste* like *Piscis* and *Rete*.

The Nominative, Accusative and Vocative are alike in the Singular and Plural.

Nom.	{ Ret e	Nom.	{ Ret ia
Acc.		Acc.	
Voc.		Voc.	

The Dative and Ablative Singular in *i*. So may you decline it compendiously.

Singular	{	Nom. Acc. Voc.	Ret e	Plural	{	Nom. Acc. Voc.	Ret ia
		Gen.	Ret is			Gen.	Ret ium.
		Dat. and Abl.	Ret i			Dat. and Abl.	Ret ibus

So *Nom.* Animal *a* Living Creature      *Calcar a* Spur.  
*Gen.* Animal *is*      *Calcar is*  
*Dat.* Animal *i, &c.* *Ablative* in *i*.      *Calcar i, &c.* These Neuters make the Ablative in *i*.

But these following with others make their Ablative in *e* as *Ferre*, *Melle*, *Vere*, *Ære*, *Ore*, *Rure*, &c.

Singular	{	Nom.	Far	Mel	Ver	Æs	Os
		Gen.	Farr <i>is</i>	Mell <i>is</i>	Ver <i>is</i>	Ær <i>is</i>	Or <i>is</i>
		Dat.	Farr <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Mell <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Ver <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Ær <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Or <i>i, &amp;c.</i>
Singular	{	Nom.	Rus	Vas	Os		
		Gen.	Rur <i>is</i>	Vas <i>is</i>	Off <i>is</i>		
		Dat.	Rur <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Vas <i>i, &amp;c.</i>	Off <i>i, &amp;c.</i>		

Singular

## Substantives.

## Declension III.

Singular	{	Nom.	Lumen	Plural	{	Nom.	Lumin <i>a</i>
		Gen.	Lumen <i>is</i>			Gen.	Lumin <i>um</i>
		Dat.	Lumen <i>i</i>			Dat.	Lumin <i>ibus</i>
		Acc.	Lumen			Acc.	Lumin <i>a</i>
		Voc.	Lumen			Voc.	Lumin <i>a</i>
		Abl.	Lumen <i>e</i>			Abl.	Lumin <i>ibus</i>

You see the Nominative, Accusative, Vocative are alike in each number, the Plurals in *a*.

So *Nom.* Caput      Marmor      Robur      Munus  
*Gen.* Capit *is*      Marmor *is*      Robor *is*      Muner *is*  
*Dat.* Capit *i, &c.* Marmor *i, &c.* Robor *i, &c.* Muner *i, &c.*

*Nom.* Tempus  
*Gen.* Tempor *is*  
*Dat.* Tempor *i, &c.*

## Heteroclit.

Plural	{	Nom.	Moen <i>ia</i> the walls of a City.
		Gen.	Moen <i>ium</i> , or <i>iorum</i>
		Dat.	Moen <i>ibus</i>
		Acc.	Moen <i>ia</i>
		Voc.	Moen <i>ia</i>
		Abl.	Moen <i>ibus</i>

Declension



## Substantives.

Declension IV. *Us, ūs* (long), *ui*. *Masculines**With their Diminutives.*

1	<b>Æ</b> stus, (soul-try) Heat.	Articulus, a joynt, a knuckle, the knot of a Vine branch.
2	Astus, craft, wiles.	
2	Fastus, Pride, Stateliness.	
2	Portus, a Haven.	
2	Ritus, a (solemn) Fashion, a rite.	
2	Sinus, a Bosome.	
3	Lessus, a lamentable note at Funerals.	
1	Metus, Fear, Dread.	
	Meticulus, a little childish fear.	
2	Penus, <i>us</i> , all store or provision, as for eating and drinking, &c.	
	Penus, <i>oris</i> . <i>idem</i> .	
	<b>Plural N.</b>	
1	Artus, artuum, Limbs, Joints.	

*Doubtful.*

2 Specus, a Den.

*Neuters.**Singul. indeclin.*  
*Plur. ua.*

1 **C**ornu, a Horn  
a Cornet.  
Corniculum, a little Horn, a whistle.

1 Gelu, Frost.

1 Genu, a Knee.  
Geniculum, a little knee, the joynt of a stalk of an herb.

2 Veru, a Spit, a broch.  
Vericulum, a little Spit.

*Fæminine.*

1 **A**nus, an Old Woman.  
Anicula, a creeping old woman.

2 Nurus, a Daughter in Law.

1 Manus, a Hand, a Band of men.

3 Idus, plur. iduum, idibus, the Ides of a (Roman) month.

2 Porticus, a gallery.  
Porticula, a small Gallery.

Declension

## Substantives.

Declension IV. and II. *with their Diminutives.*

Declension IV. &amp; II.

*Us, i. Us, ūs.*

1 **L**acus, a Lake, the Fat under the Wine-press.  
Lacuscus, a little Ditch.

*Fæminine.*

1 **D**omus, an house.  
Domuncula, a little low House.  
Domicilium, a dwelling House.

1 **L**aurus, a Law-rel.  
1 **F**icus, a Fig.  
Ficulus, a little Fig.  
1 **P**inus, a Pine-tree.  
1 **Q**uercus, an Oak.

## Patterns of the Fourth Declension.

*Æstus, Heat.*

Singular	Nom.	Æst	us	Plural	Nom.	Æst	us
	Gen.	Æst	ūs		Gen.	Æst	uum
	Dat.	Æst	ui		Dat.	Æst	ibus
	Acc.	Æst	um		Acc.	Æst	us
	Voc.	Æst	us		Voc.	Æst	us
	Abl.	Æst	u		Abl.	Æst	ibus

The Nominative Singular terminates in *us* short, and so is different from the termination found there in the plural, which is *us* long, as also the termination of the Genitive Singular, which therefore is marked with a Circumflex.

*Domus*

## Substantives.

## Declens. IV. and II.

*Domus* and a few others are declined as of the Fourth and Second Declensions joined together.

Singular	Nom.	Dom us	Plural	Nom.	Dom us
	Gen.	Dom i & ūs		Gen.	Dom orum & uum
	Dat.	Dom o & ui		Dat.	Dom ibus
	Acc.	Dom um		Acc.	Dom os & us
	Voc.	Dom us		Voc.	Dom us
	Abl.	Dom o		Abl.	Dom ibus

*Cornu* a Horn, Neuter.

Singular	Nom. Acc. Voc.	Corn u	Plural	Nom.	Corn ua
				Gen.	Corn uum
				Dat.	Corn ibus
				Acc.	Corn ua
				Voc.	Corn ua
				Abl.	Corn ibus

*Portus*, *Sinus*, *Artus*, *Lacus*, &c. make the *Dative* and *Ablative* in *ibus*.

Declension

## Substantives.

## Declension the Fifth.

## Fæminine.

2	A	Cies, iei, an Edge, &c. an Army, the fight of the Eye.	1	ness of wood, &c. Res, rei, a Thing. Sanies, corrupted blood, matter of a sore.	1	Doubtful Gender: Dies, ei, the Day. Diccula, a short Day.
2		Caries, Rotten-				

## Patern of the Fifth Declension.

*Res*, a Thing.

Singular	Nom.	Res	a Thing	Plural	Nom.	Res	Things
	Gen.	Rei	of a thing		Gen.	Rerum	of things
	Dat.	Rei	to a thing		Dat.	Rebus	to things
	Acc.	Rem	the thing		Acc.	Res	the things
	Voc.	Res	o thing		Voc.	Res	o things
	Abl.	Re	with a th.		Abl.	Rebus	with things

G

Adjectives

## Adjectives in us, a, um.

## With their Diminutives and Comparisons.

1	<b>Æ</b> quus, equal, even (thing)
	favourable (person)
	Æquior, more equal, favourable.
	Æquissimus, very favourable.
	Æquum, subst. Equity.
1	Albus, White, &c.
	Albior, whiter.
	Albissimus, whitest.
	Albulus, whitish.
	Album, subst. a white Scrowl, a Register.
1	Amarus, Bitter.
	Amarior, Bitterer.
	Amarissimus, very bitter.
	Amariusc ulus, bitterish.
1	Amplus, large, ample, sumptuous.
	Amplior, larger.
	Amplissimus, largest.
	Ampliusculus, pretty large.
3	Balbus, stammering, lisping.
2	Barbarus, savage, barbarous.
	Barbarior, more Bar-

3	barous.
3	Bardus, Blockish.
3	Blæsus, stammering, lisping.
	Blæsulul, somewhat lisping.
1	Blandus, fair spoken, kind.
	Blandior, kinder, (in speech)
	Blandissimus, very kind.
	Blandulus, somewhat kind.
	Blandidulus, fair spoken.
2	Brutus, brutish, without reason.
1	Cæcus, blind.
	Cæcior, blinder.
	Cæcissimus, starke-blind.
3	Cæsius, gray.
2	Calvus, bald.
3	Camurus, crooked.
2	Canus, grey hair'd hoary.
1	Castus, chaste, pure.
	Castior, chaster.
	Castissimus, chastest, very chaste.
1	Cavus, Hollow.
	Cavum, subst. a hollow place.

1	Carus } dear,
	Charus, } dearly beloved.
	Charior, dearer, more dearly beloved.
	Charissimus, dearest.
1	Clarus, bright, clear, honorable.
	Clarior, brighter.
	Clarissimus, clearest, most noble.
2	Claudus, lame, halting.
	Claudulus.
3	Cordus, late springing.
2	Crassus, gross, thick (in constitution)
	Crassior, grosser.
	Crassissimus, thickest.
	Crassiusculus, pretty thick.
3	Creperus, dusky.
3	Crispus, curled, frised, wrinkled.
1	Cunctus, all (together)
2	Curtus, short, small.

Curvus,

## Adjectives us, a, um. with their Diminutives and Comparisons.

1	Curvus, crooked.
	Curvior, more crooked.
	Curvissimus, very crooked.
2	Densus, thick, close (in parts)
	Densior, thicker.
	Densissimus, thickest.
2	Dignus, worthy.
	Dignior, more worthy.
	Dignissimus, most worthy.
1	Dirus, Cursed, dreadful.
	Dirior, more dreadful.
	Dirissimus, most dreadful.
	Durus, harder.
	Durior, harder.
1	Durissimus, hardest, very hard.
	Dariusculus, hardish.
	Fatuus, Foolish, unfavoury.
2	Ferus, wild, savage, cruel.
1	Firmus, stedfast, sure, firm.
1	Firmior, faster, surer.
	Firmissimus, safest.
	Flavus, bright yellow.
2	Fœdus, foul, filthy.
	Fœdior, fouler.
	Fœdissimus, foulest.
3	Frivulus, trifling, frivolous, of no value.

3	Furvus, dark.
2	Fuscus, brown, dun.
3	Galbus, greenish.
1	Gibbus, crook backt.
	Gibbus, subst. a bunch on the back.
3	Gilvus, a pale red, or sorrel colour (in Horses)
3	Gnarus, skilful.
3	Gnavus, active, industrious.
2	Gratus, welcome, acceptable, thankful.
	Gratior, welcomer, more acceptable.
	Gratissimus, most acceptable.
3	Hirsutus } hairy.
	Hirtus, }
	Hirsutior, more hairy.
	Hirsutissimus, most hairy.
2	Idoneus, fit, sufficient.
2	Jejunus, fasting.
1	Lætus, glad, joyful.
	Lætior, more joyful.
	Lætissimus, most joyful.
1	Largus, large.
	Largior, larger.

G 2

	Largissimus, largest
	Largiusculus, somewhat large.
2	Lascivus, wanton.
	Lascivior, more wanton.
	Lascivissimus, most wanton.
2	Lassus, weary, tired.
	Lassissimus, very weary.
1	Latus, broad, wide.
	Latior, broader.
	Latissimus, broadest.
2	Laxus, loose, slack.
	Laxior, more loose.
	Laxissimus, slackest.
4	Limus, askew.
3	Lippus, blear ey'd.
1	Longus, long.
	Longior, longer.
	Longissimus, longest, very long.
	Longiusculus, pretty long.
	Longulus, somewhat long.
2	Luscus, one ey'd.
1	Magnus, great.
	Major, greater.
	Maximus, greatest, very great.
	Majusculus, somewhat bigger.
1	Malus, evil, bad, naughty.
3	Mancus, maimed.
	Medius, middle.
	Medium, the middle.

M. rus,

Adjectives us, a, um. with their Diminutives and Comparisons.

2 Merus, meer, not mixt.	1 Pius, godly, religious, compassionate.	parts) rare.
Merum, subst. wine, (not mixt)	Piissimus, most pious.	Rarior, thinner, rarer.
1 Mundus, clean, neat.	Pientissimus, most religious.	Rarissimus, thinnest, rarest.
Mundior, cleaner.	1 Planus, plain, flat.	2 Raucus, hoarse.
Mundissimus, cleanest, very clean.	Planior, plainer.	Raucior, hoarser.
Mundus, 1, the Heaven, the world.	Planissimus, plainest, very plain.	Raucissimus, hoarsest.
1 Mutus, dumb.	1 Pravus, corrupt, unrighteous, perverse.	3 Ravus, Russet gray.
3 Muticus, beardless (in corn)	Pravior, more corrupt.	2 Rufus, red haired.
2 Mutilus, maimed.	Pravissimus, most corrupt, very unrighteous.	2 Rutilus, Ruddy, yellow.
1 Novus, new, fresh.	2 Priscus, ancient.	1 Sævus, cruel.
Novissimus, the last of all.	2 Pristinus, former.	Sævior, crueller.
1 Nudus, naked, bare.	3 Privus, particular, single.	Sævissimus, most, very cruel.
Nudior, more naked.	2 Pronus, bending forward.	1 Salvus, safe, sound.
Nudissimus, very naked.	Pronior, more prone.	1 Sanus, sound (in ones wits, or body)
2 Orbus, bereaved of (Father, sight, children)	Pronissimus, most inclinable.	Sanior, sounder, healthier.
3 Pætus, Pinck-ey'd.	3 Pumilus, Low, Dwarfish.	Sanissimus, very sound.
1 Parvus, small, little.	2 Puniceus, light red.	2 Saucius, wounded.
Parvulus, very little.	2 Pullus, black.	2 Serenus, clear, bright, gracious.
1 Paucus, few.	1 Purus, clean, pure.	2 Serus, late.
Paucior, fewer.	Purissimus, very pure.	Serior, later.
Paucissimus, fewest.	2 Rarus, thin (in composition of	Serum, the Evening, subst.
Pauculus, very few.		2 Severus, severe, rigorous.
Pauxillus, exceeding few.		Severior, severer, stricter.
Pauxillulus.		Severissimus, most severe, strictest.
Perperus, lowd.		Siccus,

Adject. us, & er, a, um. with their Diminutives and Comparisons

1 Siccus, dry.	Tardiusculus, somewhat slow.	Adjectives.
Siccior, dryer.	2 Torvus, grim, stern, fierce, crooked.	in er, a, um.
Siccissimus, dryest, very dry.	Torvissimus, very stern.	1 Æger, gra, um, sick.
2 Simus, flat-nosed.	2 Truncus, cut short, maimed, foul.	Ægrior, more sick.
1 Singulus, every one, several, each.	Truncus, subst. a Log.	Ægerrimus, very sick.
2 Situs, placed, situated, buried.	3 Valgus, bow leg'd, (outward)	2 Ater, tra, um, coal-black.
2 Spissus, thick, close (in parts) clammy.	1 Varius, divers, sundry, manifold.	Atrior, blacker.
Spissior, thicker.	3 Varus, crooked, (like pot-books)	Aterrimus, most black, very black.
Spississimus, thickest.	1 Vastus, huge, broad, and wide beyond measure.	1 Niger, gra, grum, black.
2 Spurcus, filthy, nasty, obscene.	Vastior, huger.	Nigrior, blacker.
Spurcior, filthier.	Vastissimus, very huge.	Nigerrimus, blackest.
Spurcissimus, filthiest.	1 Verus, true.	Nigellus, blackish, brown.
2 Spurius, base begotten, bastard.	Verior, truer.	1 Sacer, cra, crum, holy, consecrated (of things rather than persons).
3 Strabus, goggle ey'd, squint ey'd.	Verissimus, most true, very true.	Sacerrimus, most holy.
2 Strenuus, strong, stout, lusty.	Verum, subst. truth.	Sacrum, a sacrifice, a Temple. subst.
Strenuor, stouter.	3 Uncus, crooked.	Sacellum, a chapel.
Strenuissimus, very stout.	Uncus, subst. a hook.	2 Sinister, on the left hand.
2 Surdus, deaf, &c.	4 Altus, high, deep.	Sinisterior, more on the left hand.
Surdior, deafar.	Altior, higher.	Sinissimus, most to the left hand.
Surdissimus, very deaf.	Altissimus, very high.	Asper,
2 Tardus, slow, dull, (witted.)	Altum, subst. the deep.	
Tardior, slower.	Alciusculus, pretty tall.	
Tardissimus, very slow.		

Adjectives er, a, um, with their Diminutives and Comparisons.

2	Asper, era, rum, rough, harsh.	1	Dextimus, most to the right hand.	1	Tener, era, rum tender, pliant.
	Asperior, rougher.		Lacer, era, rum, torn, or rent.		Tenerior, more ten- der.
1	Dexter, era, um. on the right band.	2	Prosper, ra, um, fortunate.		Tenerrimus, very tender.
	Dexterior, more to the right hand.		Prosperior, more prosperous.		Tenellus, pretty ten- der.
	Dexterrimus, vel		Prosperrimus, most prosperous.		Tenellulus, excee- ding tender.

Patterns of the Adjectives, *Albus* White, as *Bonus*.

Singular	Nom.	Alb us, a, um	Plural	Nom.	Alb i, e, a
	Gen.	Alb i, e, i		Gen.	Alb orum, arum, orum
	Dat.	Alb o, e, o		Dat.	Alb is
	Acc.	Alb um, am, um		Acc.	Alb os, as, a
	Voc.	Alb e, a, um		Voc.	Alb i, e, a
	Abl.	Alb o, a, o		Abl.	Alb is,

Or in the usual Example *Bonus* Good.

Singular	Nom.	Bon us, a, um	Plural	Nom.	Bon i, e, a
	Gen.	Bon i, e, i		Gen.	Bon orum, arum, orum
	Dat.	Bon o, e, o		Dat.	Bon is
	Acc.	Bon um, am, um		Acc.	Bon os, as, a
	Voc.	Bon e, a, um		Voc.	Bon i, e, a
	Abl.	Bon o, a, o		Abl.	Bon is

*Niger*,

Patterns of Adjectives, &c.

*Niger*, Black.

Singular	Nom. & Voc.	Niger	grā, grum;
	Gen.	Nigr i, e, i	
	Dat.	Nigr o, e, o	
	Acc.	Nigr um, am, um	
	Abl.	Nigr o, a, o &c.	

In which Examples *Bonus*, *Albus* is declined like *Dominus*, *Bona* like *Via*, *Bonum* like *Bellum*; so an Adjective is always declined like a Substantive.

These Adjectives make the Genetive in *ius* the Dative in *i*.

Genit. ius.	I Uter, whether, or which ( of the two.)	I Ipse, that self same.
I UNus, one, a- lone.	I Hic, hæc, hoc, this.	I Ipsissimus, the very self same.
I Solus, only, a- lone ( anciently whole.)	I Qui, quæ, quod, which, that ( for which )	<hr/>
I Alius, other.	I Quis; quæ, quod, what, any what.	O, æ, o, Plural.
I Alter, tera, rum, gen. alterius, other ( of the two )	I Is, ea, id, that.	I A Mbo, both.
	I Ille, a, ud, that.	I Duo, two, twin.
	I Ille, a, ud, that.	

These

## Patterns of Adjectives, &amp;c.

These Adjectives thus declined.

Unus, Genit. Unius.

Singular	Nom.	Un	us, a, um	Plural	Nom.	Un	i, a, a
	Gen.	Un	ius		Gen.	Un	orum, arum, orum
	Dat.	Un	i		Dat.	Un	is
	Acc.	Un	um, am, um		Acc.	Un	os, as, a
	Voc.	Un	e, a, um		Voc.	Un	i, e, a
	Abl.	Un	o, â, o.		Abl.	Un	is,

So Solus, alone. Totus, whole. Ullus, any. Uter, whether of the two. Neuter, neither of the two.

Nom.	Uter, Utra, Utrum.	Nom.	Neuter, tra, um.
Gen.	Utrius.	Gen.	Neutrius.
Dat.	Utri, &c.	Dat.	Neuti, &c.

Ipse, the very self same.

Alter, another.

Nom.	Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum.
Gen.	Ipsius.
Dat.	Ipsi, &c.

Nom.	Alter, era, erum.
Gen.	Alterius
Dat.	Alteri } pen. short.

Nom.	Alius, Alia, Aliud.	Gen.	Alius.	Dat.	Alii, &c.
------	---------------------	------	--------	------	-----------

Ille,

## Patterns of Adjectives, &amp;c.

Ille, That.

Singular	Nom.	Ille, illa, illud.	That	the substantive comprehended	He, she, it.
	Gen.	Illius	of That		of him, his, hers.
	Dat.	Illi	to That		to him, to her, to it.
	Acc.	Illum, illam, illud.	That		him, her, it.
	Abl.	Illo, illâ, illo.	by That		from him, her, it.

Plural	Nom.	Illi, illæ, illa.	They, those.
	Gen.	Illorum, illarum, illorum.	of Those, them, their.
	Dat.	Illis.	to Those, them.
	Acc.	Illos, illas, illa.	Those, them.
	Abl.	Illis.	from Those, them.

So Ille, ista, istud, &amp;c. That.

Ipse That self same, or He himself, is declined in um.

Nom.	Ipse, ipsa, ipsum.
Gen.	Ipsius, &c.

Is, That.

Singular	Nom.	Is, ea, id.	That, he, she.
	Gen.	Ejus.	of That, his, her.
	Dat.	Ei.	to That, him, her.
	Acc.	Eum, eam, id.	That, him, her.
	Abl.	Eo, eâ, eo.	from That, him, her.

H

Plural

## Patterns of Adjectives, &amp;c.

Plural	Nom.	Ii, eæ, ea.	Those, they.
	Gen.	Eorum, earum, eorum.	of Those, them.
	Dat.	Iis or eis.	to Those, them.
	Acc.	Eos, eas, ea.	Those, them.
	Voc.	_____	_____
	Abl.	Iis or eis.	from Those, them.

## Quis, Who, What?

Singular	Nom.	Quis, quæ, quid.	What, who.
	Gen.	Cujus.	of What, whose.
	Dat.	Cui.	to What, to whom.
	Acc.	Quem, quam, quid.	What, whom.
	Voc.	_____	_____
	Abl.	Quo, quâ, quo or quî.	with What, with whom.

Plural	Nom.	Qui, quæ, quæ	What, who.
	Gen.	Quorum, quarum, quorum	of What, whose, &c.
	Dat.	Quibus or queis	
	Acc.	Quos, quas, quæ	
	Voc.	_____	
	Abl.	Quibus or queis.	

Qui Which, who, declined like Quis, only it readeth Quod for Quid.

Nom.	Qui, quæ, quod	which, who
Gen.	Cujus	of which, of whom.
Dat.	Cui	to which, to whom, &c.

Hic,

## Patterns of Adjectives, &amp;c.

Hic, hæc, hoc, This

Singular	Nom.	Hic, hæc, hoc.	Plural	Nom.	Hi, hæ, hæc. These
	Gen.	Hujus		Gen.	Horum, harum, horum.
	Dat.	Huic		Dat.	His
	Acc.	Hunc, hanc, hoc.		Acc.	Hos, has, hæc.
	Voc.	_____		Voc.	_____
	Abl.	Hoc, hæc, hoc.		Abl.	His.

Ambo, Both; and Duo, Two. Thus declined.

Plural	Nom.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
	Gen.	Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
	Dat.	Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
	Acc.	Ambos, ambas, ambo.
	Voc.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
	Abl.	Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.

H 2

Adjectives

## Adjectives in is, e, &amp;c.

## With their Diminutives and Comparisons.

1 <b>B</b> Revis, short, brief.	Inanissimus, most empty.	Rudior, more rude, ruder.
Brevia, subst. shallow places of the Sea, shelves.	Inane, subst. the Air.	Rudissimus.
Brevior, shorter.	2 Lævis, smooth, sleek.	2 Sterilis, barren.
Brevissimus, shortest, very short.	2 Lenis, mild, gentle, smooth (to taste.)	Sterilior, more barren.
2 Comis, courteous, affable.	Lenior, milder.	1 Suavis, sweet, (to smell or taste)
1 Dulcis, sweet.	Lenissimus, most gentle.	Suavior, sweeter.
Dulcior, sweeter.	1 Levis, light, (in weight)	Suavissimus, very sweet, sweetest.
Dulcissimus, sweetest, very sweet.	Levior, lighter.	2 Tenuis, slender, thin.
1 Grandis, great, big.	Levissimus, lightest.	Tenuior, thinner.
Grandior, greater.	Leviculus, somewhat light.	Tenuissimus, very thin.
Grandissimus, greatest, very great.	Leviusculus, pretty light.	Tenuiculus, very slender.
Grandiusculus, pretty big.	2 Mitis, mild, meek.	1 Tristis, sad, sorrowful, severe.
1 Gravis, heavy, weighty, grievous, grave.	Mitior, meeker, milder.	Tristior, sadder.
Gravior, more heavy.	Mitissimus, very meek mild.	Tristissimus, very sad.
Gravissimus, most heavy.	1 Omnis, all.	Tristiculus, saddish.
1 Hilaris, merry.	1 Pinguis, fat.	1 Turpis, filthy, base, dishonest, (fâci)
Hilarior, merrier.	Pinguior fatter.	Turpior, more foul.
Hilarissimus, very merry.	Pinguissimus, very fat,	Turpissimus, very foul, foulest.
2 Inanis, empty, void of.	3 Potis, able.	Turpiculus, somewhat foul, foulish.
Inanior, more empty.	Potior, better.	2 Acris } eager,
	Potissimus, best, chiefest.	Acre, } sharp, biting
	2 Rudis, rude, unwrought.	

## Adjectives in is, &amp;c. with their Comparisons.

biting the tongue, vehement.	Comparatives.	2 Teres, etis, round and smooth.
Acrior, sharper.		2 Hebes, etis, dull, blunt.
Acerrimus, very sharp.	1 <b>M</b> elior, & melius, better.	1 Hebetior, duller.
1 Celer, } swift.	Meliusculus, somewhat better.	1 Dives, divitis, rich.
Celeris, } swift.	1 Minor & minus, less.	Dis, ditis.
Celerior, swifter.	Minimus, least of all, very little.	Divitior } richer.
Celerrimus, very swift.	Minusculus, pretty little.	Divitissimus } very rich.
Celeriusculus, pretty swift.	2 Ocyor & ocyus, swifter.	Ditissimus, } richest.
2 Celeber } Fa-	Ocyssimus, swiftest.	2 Sopes, safe.
Celebris } mous.	1 Pejor & pejus, worse.	1 Tres, tria, three.
Celebrior, more famous.	Pessimus, worst.	1 Mille, millia, a thousand.
1 Par, paris, equal, even (in number) like.		1 Mille, subst. a thousand.
Par, subst. a pair, a couple.	Cresc. grav.	1 Plus, pluris, neut. more. plures & plura.
2 Sons, Guilty.	1 <b>P</b> auper, poor.	Plurimus, most.
2 Trux, fierce, cruel.	Pauperior, more poor.	Plusculus, somewhat more.
Trucissimus, very fierce.	Pauperrimus, very poor.	
Recens, new, fresh.	Pauperculus, pitiful poor.	Indeclinabile.
Recentior, fresher.	1 Vetus, eris, dry, old, antient, stale.	1 <b>Q</b> uatuor, four.
Recentissimus, very fresh.	Vetrior, older.	1 Quinque, five.
2 Repens, sudden.	Veterrimus, stalest.	1 Sex, six.
	Vetulus, old.	1 Septem, seven.
	Vetula, an old woman.	1 Octo, eight.
		1 Novem, Nine.
		Decem,



## Adjectives, &amp;c.

1	Decem, <i>ten.</i>	2	Sexaginta, <i>six-</i>	1	<i>ty.</i>
2	Viginti, <i>twenty.</i>	2	Septuaginta, <i>se-</i>	1	Centum, <i>an hun-</i>
2	Triginta, <i>thirty.</i>	2	Octoginta, <i>eigh-</i>	1	<i>dred.</i>
2	Quadraginta, <i>for-</i>	2	Nonaginta, <i>nine-</i>	1	Quot, <i>how ma-</i>
2	Quinquaginta, <i>fifty.</i>	2		1	<i>ny, or as ma-</i>
				1	Tot, <i>so many.</i>

Patterns of Adjectives in *is* & *e*.

## Tristis, Sad.

Singular	Nom.	Tristis & Triste	Plural	Nom.	Trist es & Trist ia
	Gen.	Trist is		Gen.	Trist ium
	Dat.	Trist i		Dat.	Trist ibus
	Acc.	Trist em & e		Acc.	Trist es & ia
	Voc.	Trist is & e		Voc.	Trist es & ia
	Abl.	Trist i		Abl.	Trist ibus

The Ablative singular ends in *i* (as *Reti* before in the Substantive) not in *e* and *i*. for so *Triste* would be found four times in the singular number, which ambiguities the Latin on purpose avoideth.

## Or in the Plural thus.

Plural	Nom. Acc. Voc.	Trist es & ia
	Gen.	Trist ium
	Dat. and Abl.	Trist ibus

Singular

## Patterns of Adjectives, &amp;c.

## Tristior, Sadder.

Singular	Nom.	Tristior & us	Plural	Nom.	Tristior es & a
	Gen.	Tristior is		Gen.	Tristior um
	Dat.	Tristior i		Dat.	Tristior ibus
	Acc.	Tristior em & us		Acc.	Tristior es & a
	Voc.	Tristior & us		Voc.	Tristior es & a
	Abl.	Tristior e vel i		Abl.	Tristior ibus.

Now comes both *e* and *i* in the Ablative case, for when the termination *e* comes but once the Ambiguity is fairly ceased.

## Trux, Fierce.

Singular	Nom.	Trux
	Gen.	Truc is
	Dat.	Truc i
	Acc.	Truc em Trux
	Voc.	Trux
	Abl.	Truc e or Truc i, &c.

## Recens, Fresh.

Singular	Nom.	Recens	Plural	Nom.	Recent es & ia
	Gen.	Recent is		Gen.	Recent ium
	Dat.	Recent i		Dat.	Recent ibus
	Acc.	Recent em & Recens		Acc.	Recent es & ia
	Voc.	Recens		Voc.	Recent es & ia
	Abl.	Recent e or Recent i		Abl.	Recent ibus

Pronoun

# Pronoun Substantives three, Gender Masculine and Fæminine.

- E** Go, I.  
**Tu**, Thou.  
**Se** accusativo, Himself, Herself, Themselves.

Thus declined in a peculiar way.

Ego, I.

Nos, We.

Singular	Nom.	Ego I	Plural	Nom.	Nos	we
	Gen.	Mei' of me		Gen.	Nostrum or strî	of us
	Dat.	Mihi to me		Dat.	Nobis	to us
	Acc.	Me me		Acc.	Nos	we
	Voc.	—		Voc.	—	—
	Abl.	Me from me		Abl.	Nobis	from us

Tu, Thou.

Vos, Ye.

Singular	N.	Tu Thou, you	Plural	N.	Vos	ye
	G.	Tui of Thee		G.	Vestrum or strî	of you
	D.	Tibi to Thee, to		D.	Vobis	to you
	A.	Te Thee (you		A.	Vos	you
	V.	Tu ô thou, you		V.	Vos	ô ye
	A.	Te from Thee		A.	Vobis	from you

Singular and Plural	Nom.	— He himself, They themselves
	Gen.	Sui of Himself, of themselves
	Dat.	Sibi to Himself, &c.
	Acc.	Se Himself, &c.
	Voc.	—
	Abl.	Se from Himself, &c.

Ipse, He himself, will stand conveniently for the Nominative here wanting.

Conjugation

## Conjugation I. o, as, avi.

### Verbs Active with their Participles and Frequentatives.

1	A	Mo, as, to love, or to be in love: Amor, aris, to be loved.	2	Beatulus, happy in his own conceit.	3	Foro, as, to bore, pierce.
		Amans, loving.		Celo, to conceal: celor, to be hidden.		Foratus, bored.
		Amans, subst. a Lover.		Celans, hiding, dissembling.		Frio, to crumble.
		Amantior, more loving.		Celatus, hidden, concealed.		Guberno, to govern, steer: gubernor, to be governed.
		Amantissimus, very loving.		Celandus, going to be concealed.		Gubernans, governing.
2	C	Creo, to create, beget: creor, to be produced.	2	Creatus, begotten.	1	Gusto, to taste: gustor, to be tasted.
		Amaturus, that will love.		Creandus.		Gustans, tasting.
		Amatus, loved, beloved.		Dolo, to chip with an Ax; dolor, to be chipped.		Gustatus, tasted.
		Amandus, that will be beloved.		Dolatus, chipp'd.		Lanio, as, to tear with hands, or teeth.
		Aro, as, to plow: aror, aris, to be plowed.		Eructo } to belch,		Laniandus, to be torn.
3	R	Arans, plowing.		Ructo, } ructor,	2	Laniatus, torn, rent.
		Araturus, going about to plow, ready to plow.		Ructans, belching.		Libo, to pour out, offer (a drink offering) to taste, libor, to be offered, tasted.
		Aratus, plowed.		Ructatus, belched, vomited.		Libatus, tasted, &c.
		Arandus, to be plowed up.		Ructito, to belch often.		Libandus, to be tasted, &c.
		Beo, to make happy: beor, to be made happy.		Ructirans.		Ligo, to bind: ligor, to be bound.
1	B	Beatus, happy, blessed, rich.	2	Fascino, as, to bewitch: fascinor, to be bewitched.	2	Ligatus, bound.
		Beatior, happier.		Fascinans, bewitching.		Ligandus,
		Beatissimus, happiest.				

## Conjug. I. Verbs Actives with their Participles and Frequentatives.

3	Ligandus, to be bound	1	Opto, to wish, de-	Parans, preparing.	
	Luxo, to put out		fire: optor, to	Paraturus.	
	of joint: Lux-		be wished.	Parandus, to be pre-	
	or, to be put		Optans, wishing.	pared, gotten.	
	out of joint.		Opratus, wished or	Paratus, prepared,	
	Luxatus, put out of		desired.	ready.	
	joint.		Optatior, more de-	Paratior, more rea-	
1	Macro, to slay,		sired.	dy.	
	sacrifice.		Opratum, subst. a	Paratissimus, most	
	Macians, slaying.		wish.	ready.	
	Macatus, sacrificed.	2	Orno, to adorn:	Parito, to prepare in	
	Macandus, to be sa-		ornor, to be	haste.	
	cificed.		decked.	3	Pastino, to delve,
1	Muto, to change.		Ornatus, fine, trim-	dig: pastinor,	
	Mutans, changing.		ed up.	to be, &c.	
	Mutaturus, about to		Ornator, finer.	Pastinatus, delved.	
	change		Ornatissimus, very	Pastinatum, subst. a	
	Mutatus, changed.		fine.	place that is dig-	
	Mutandus, to be		Ornandus, to be	ged up.	
	changed.		decked, beautified.	2	Ploro, to bewail:
1	Narro, to tell, re-	1	Oro, to pray, be-	ploror, to be	
	port.		seech.	bewailed.	
	Narrans, telling.		Orans, beseeching.	Plorans, bewailing.	
	Narraturus, about		Oratus, intreated.	Plorandus, to be be-	
	to declare.		Orandus, to be in-	wailed.	
	Narratus, told, de-		treated.	Ploratus, bewailed.	
	clared.		Oraturus, about to	1	Porto, to bring,
1	Nego, to deny.		pray.	carry.	
	Negans, denying.		Oratum, a request.	Portans, bringing.	
	Negatus, denied.	3	Palpo, to stroke,	Portandus, to be car-	
	Negandus, to be de-		flutter: palpor,	ried.	
	denied		to be stroked.	Portito, to carry to	
1	Nuncio, to tell or		Palpandus, to be	and fro.	
	declare, to do		touched, stroked.	1	Puto, to think,
	a message, or		Palpito, to leap as	to cut off.	
	errand.		the heart doth, or	Putans, thinking.	
	Nuncios, telling.		to pant.	Putatus, cut.	
	Nunciatus, told.		Palpitans, panting.	2	Rigor, to water:
	Nuncupo, to de-	1	Paro, to prepare,	rigor, to be wa-	
	clare.		make ready, to	tered.	
	Occo, to harrow.		go about a bu-	Rigans.	
	Occatus, harrowed.		siness.	Rigatus.	

Rogo,

## Conjug. I. Verbs Actives with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

1	Rogo, to ask, beg, crave.	Strangulatus, choaked.	1	Voratus, devoured.	
	Rogans, asking, praying.	3	Taxo, to rate, to tax, blame: taxor, to be valued.	Poto, to drink, tipple, also to give drink to.	
	Rogandus, to be intreated.		Taxatus, taxed.	Potor, to be drunk off.	
	Rogatum, a demand.	2	Tolero, to endure, bear.	Potans, drinking.	
	Rogito, to ask often.		Toleratus, endured.	Potus, drunk off; or having drunk.	
	Rogitans.		Tolera dus, to be endured.	Potatus, drunk off.	
3	Runco, to weed, to pluck out weeds.		Tolerans, bearing.	Poturus, } ready to drink.	
1	Servo, to keep, preserve, save, observe.		Tolerantior, more patient.	Potaturus, } to be drunk off.	
	Servaturus, about to save.		Tolerantissimus, most patient.	Potiro, to tipple, to drink often.	
	Servatus, saved, kept.	2	Vibro, to brandish.		
	Servandus, to be kept.		Vibrans, shaking.		
	Servans, keeping, defending.		Vibratus, brandished.		
	Servantissimus, most observant.		Vibration, more forcible.		
1	Spero, to hope.	2	Vito, to avoid, shun.	2	Domo, to conquer, tame.
	Sperans, hoping.		Vitatus, shunned, escaped.		Domans, taming.
	Speratus, hoped for.		Vitandus, to be shunned.		Domiturus, about to tame.
1	Spiro, to breathe, blow.	1	Voco, to call, to invite: vocor, to be called.		Domatus } tamed.
	Spirans, breathing.		Vocans, calling.		Domitus }
2	Stipo, as, to stop chinks or clefts, to fill up, close.		Vocatus, called, invited.		Domandus, to be tamed.
	Stripans, accompanying close.		Vocandus, to be called.		Domito, to tame often.
	Stipatus, accompanied close, &c.		Vocito, to call often.	2	Frico, to rub: fricor, to be rubbed.
2	Strangulo, as, to throttle, to choke.		Vocitatus, called often.	1	Neco, to kill, slay.
	Strangulus, strangling.	2	Voro, to devour, swallow.		Necans, killing.
			Vorans, devouring.		Necaturus, about to kill.
					Necatus, killed.
					Plico,

I 2

## Conjug. I. Verbs Actives with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

2 Plico, to fold, plat. Plicans, folding.	Veritus, forbidden. Verandus.	Lautior, more neat. Lautissimus, very neat. Lavandus.
1 Seco, to cut: se- cor, to be cut. Secans, cutting. Secaturus, that will secturus, cut. Secutus, cut. Secandus.	As, i. 1 L Avo, lavi, to wash, rinse: lavor, to be washed. Lavans, washing. Lavaturus, that will wash. Lotus, washed. Lautus, washed, neat, danty.	1 Do, das, dedi, to give. Dans, giving. Daturus, that will give. Datus, given, grant- ed. Datum, a gift. Dato, to give often. 1 Juvo, to help. juvat, it delighteth. juvans, helping.
2 Veto, to forbid. Verans, forbid- ding. Veraturus, that will forbid.		

Conjugation

## Conjugation I. Voice Active.

## Indicative Mood.

O, as, avi, are, atum.

This first Conjugation ends in O, as. the third we shall see ends in O, is.

## Present Tense, the Sign Do.

1 Amo I do	Love	Plural	amamus we do	Love
2 amas thou dost			amatis ye do	
3 amat he doth			amant they do	

## Præter imperfect Tense the Sign Did.

1 Amabam I did	Love	Plural	amabamus we did	Love
2 amabas thou didst			amabatis ye did	
3 amabat he did			amabant they did	

## Præter perfect Tense, the Sign Have.

1 Amavi I have	loved	Plural	amavimus we have	loved
2 amavisti thou hast			amavistis ye have	
3 amavit he hath			amaverunt or re- they have	

## Præterpluperfect Tense the Sign Had.

1 Amaveram I had	loved	Plural	amaveramus we had	loved
2 amaveras thou hadst			amaveratis ye had	
3 amaverat he had			amaverant they had	

## Future Tense the Sign Shall or Will.

1 Amabo I shall	love	Plural	amabimus we shall	love.
2 amabis thou shalt			amabitis ye shall	
3 amabit he shall			amabunt they shall	

The

## Conjugation I. Verbs Active, &amp;c.

The English of the Present Tense may be expressed without its sign [Do] thus :

*I love, thou lovest, he loveth, we love, ye love, they love*; and for [thou lovest] we often say *you love*, and *he loveth* we pronounce *he loves*; in the plural we often use *you* for *ye*.

Note the flexion of the auxiliary in the singular number; *Do, dost, doth*; *Did, didst, did*; *Have hast, hath*; *Had, hadst, had*; *Shall, shalt, shall*; *Will, wilt, will*; and so after, *May, mayest, may*; *Should, shouldest, should*; *Would, wouldest, would*; In the plural number no variation, one *do*, or *did*, or *have*, &c. serves for all.

Note again, that the second person singular ends in *t*, or *st*, *dost, didst, had, hadst*; *shalt, shalt*; *will, wilt*.

The English of the Præter Tenses are equally expressed without their signs, *did, have, had*, thus: *I loved, thou lovedst, he loved*; Plural, *We loved, ye loved, they loved*: which English being common to three Tenses, the Scholar is to enquire, when it ought to be rendred either by the Imperfect, Perfect, or Pluperfect.

So that *Amabam* is *I loved* or *did love*, *amavi* *I loved* or *have loved*; *amaveram* *I loved* or *had loved*.

Note once for all, that the third person singular rendred by *He*, as *he loveth, he loved, he shall love* must be rendred by *she*, as *she loveth*, &c. or *It loveth*, &c. as the sense shall require.

The first person plural constantly ends in *mus*, the second in *tis*, the third in *nt*, as, *amamus, amatis, amant, amabimus, amabitis, amabunt*.

The second singular of the Preterperfect Tense constantly ends in *sti*, as *amavisti*, the other in *s*, as *amas, amabas, amaveras, amabis*.

The Preterperfect Tense is to be noted as of great consequence, for it formeth, and frameth several Tenses, so [Amavi] maketh [amaveram] in the Indicative, [amaverim, amavissim, amavero] in the Potential, and [amavisse] in the Infinitive, all which Tenses will admit of the middle syllable contracted, as *Amavisti, amâsti; amavistis, amâstis; amaveram, amâram; amaverim, amârim; amavissim, amâssim; amavisse, amâsse*; which contraction is called the Figure Syncope.

The

## Conjugation I. Verbs Active, &amp;c.

## The Imperative Mood.

## Present Tense.

Singular	{ 1	Ama amato	} Love thou	{ Plural	{ amate amatote	} Love ye.
	2	amato	let him love		amanto	let them love

Tis known by a word of command, as *Go thou, run thou, read ye, hear ye*, or without the pronoun expressed, *Go, run, read, hear*, or by a word of intreaty, as *Grant, Vouchsafe, Teach, Love me*, or any other.

It hath also the sign *Let*, as *let him go, let him run, let them give*.

This Mood wants the first persons, both Singular and Plural.

*Amet, amemus, ament*, heretofore found in the flexion of the Imperative, do clearly belong to the Present Tense of the Potential Mood, obtaining the force of the Imperative, as the learned rightly observe.

## The Potential Mood.

The Potential Mood is so called from its signification seen in the signs, *may, might, can, could*; not so properly called the Subjunctive Mood; for Subjunctive must relate to some thing antecedent in some clause, or other; and therefore belongs to Syntax, as that which considers words put together, not to flexion of single words.

## Present Tense the sign May.

Singular	{ 1	Amem	I may	{ love	{ Plural	{ amemus	we may	} love.
	2	ames	thou mayest			ametis	ye may	
	3	amet	he may			ament	they may	

Præter-

## Conjugation I. Verbs Active.

Præterimperfect Tense, *might, would, should.*

1 Amarem I might	} Love	} Plural	amaremus we might	} Love.
2 amares thou mightst			amareis ye might	
3 amaret he might			amarent they might	

Præterperfect Tense { *might*  
*would*  
*should* } *have.*

1 Amaverim I might have	} loved	} Plural	amaverimus we might have	} loved.
2 amaveris thou mightst have			amaveritis ye might have	
3 amaverit he might have			amaverint they might have	

Præterpluperfect Tense, *might had.*

1 Amavissem I might had	} loved	} Plural	amavissemus we might had	} loved.
2 amavisses thou mightst had			amavissetis ye might had	
3 amavisset he might had			amavissent they might had	

Future Tense the sign *shall have.*

1 Amavero I shall have	} loved	} Plural	amaverimus we shall have	} loved.
2 amaveris thou shalt love			amaveritis ye shall have	
3 amaverit he shall have			amaverint they shall have	

The English tongue is not so nice as the Latin, hence we often dispense with the signes *Might, Have*, especially in the Præterperfect, the Pluperfect.

The Præterperfect and Future do distinguish themselves in the Latin pronunciation by the quantity of the last Syllable,

Præt.		Future.
as amaverimus	} penult. short	amaverîmus
amaveritis		amaverîtis
		} penult. long.

We have said that the Present Tense may signify Imperatively, and so may the Præterperfect Tense sometimes, as *Ipsè videris*, Do you look to that; being equivalent to [you should have looked to that.]

Infinitive

## Conjugation I. Verbs Active.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, and Præterimperfect Tense, the sign *To.**Amare to love.*Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect Tense, the sign *to Have or Had.**Amavisse to have or had loved.*

The Future we omit, as belonging to Syntax.

Gerund in  
*di*, as *do*, as *dum*, as  
*Amandi*, of loving *Amando*, in loving. *Amandum*, to love;

Supines:

1 *Amatum to love.* 2 *Amatu to be loved.*

Participle of the Present Tense.

*Amans loving.*

This Participle throughout all Conjugations hath its English in *ing*, and its Latin in *ans* or *ens*;

Participle of the Future Tense.

*Amaturus to love, or { about  
ready } to love.*

The Gerund in *di* by its termination betrays it self to retain to the Genitive case, the Gerund in *do* to the Ablative, the Gerund in *dum*, to the Accusative; the same is manifest by the signs, *of loving, in, by, or with loving*, and *to love*, seeing to here requires the præposition serving to the said case, without which præposition it never signifies *to love*, &c.

K

Whence

## Conjugation I. Verbs Passive.

Whence the Scholar may note, that he hath more then one way to expresse the English of the Infinitive Mood, wherein he must be cautious; for 1. Amare signifies *to love*; 2. ad Amandum signifies *to love*; 3. Amatum, and 4. Amaturus, all which signifies this one English *to Love*.

There are other ways too, as the Gerund in *di* after certain Substantives mentioned in the English Rudiments; which we refer to the Syntax.

The Gerunds sometimes Passive in signification, as Amandi (of loving yea and ) of being loved; Amando (by loving, or ) by being loved; Amandum (to love, or ) to be loved.

Hence tis no wonder if Amatu the latter Supine hath a Passive signification, and thither belongeth, yet for its fellow-Supines sake, 'tis here treated of.

## Conjugation I. Passive Voice.

Or, aris, are,

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense, the sign *Am, is, are.*

Singular	1	Amor	I am	} thou art	} loved.	} Plural	1	amamur	we are	} loved.
	2	amaris vel					2	amamini	ye are	
	3	amatur	he is				3	amantur	they are	

Praterimperfect, the sign *was, wast, wert,* } *was, were.*

Singular	1	Amabar	I was	} loved.	} Plural	1	amabamur	we were	} loved.
	2	amabaris	thou wast			2	amabamini	ye were	
	3	amabatur	he was			3	amabantur	they were	

Of the Praterperfect Tenses see in the Participle, the sign *have been, had been, hath been.*

Future

## Conjugation I. Verbs Passive.

Future Tense, the sign *shall or will.*

Singular	1	Amabor	I shall be	} loved.	} Plural	1	amabimur	we shall be	} loved.
	2	amabaris	thou shalt be			2	amabimini	ye shall be	
	3	amabitur	he shall be			3	amabuntur	they shall be	

The Passive Voice delights in the letter *r*, as amo, amor; amo, I love, amor, I am loved; amamus, we do love, amamur, we are loved; and tis not unpleasant to observe how the third persons of both numbers of Active are made Passive by the addition of *ur* the proper termination, as,

Amat	Amatur	Amant	Amantur
Amabat	Amabatur	Amabant	Amabantur
Amabit	Amabitur	Amabunt	Amabuntur

The signs of the Passive Voice are, *Be, been, is, was, were, am, art, are*, for example, *to be loved, is, was read, am, art heard, were seen*, and therefore such English, with such passive signs, wheresoever an Active answering thereto is extant, cannot be rendered but by some Tense of the Passive.

## Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular	1	Amare	be thou	} loved.	} Plural	1	amamini	be ye	} loved.
	2	amator	let him be			2	amaminor	let them be	

Amare *be thou loved*, and amare *thou art loved* cannot be distinguished but by the sense and signification.

K 2

Potential

## Conjugation I. Verbs Passive.

## The Potential Mood.

Present Tense, the signs, *May be, might be, should be.*

Singular	1	Amer I may be	} thou mayst be	} loved.	} Plural	1	amemur we may be	} loved.
	2	amēris				2	amemini ye may be	
	3	ametur he may be				3	amentur they may be	

Præterimperfect Tense, *might, or should be.*

Singular	1	Amarer I might be	} thou mightest be	} loved.	} Plural	1	amaremur we might be	} loved.
	2	amareris				2	amaremini ye might be	
	3	amaretur he might be				3	amarentur they might be	

The Præterperfect Tense, &c. see in the Participle of the Præter Tense.

## The Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, the sign *to be.*

Amari *to be loved.*

The formation of this Tense is from the Present Infinitive of the Active voice only by changing *e* into *i*. as, *to love amare, to be loved amari*, for all Infinitives of the Passive voice end in *i*.

Participle of the Præterperfect Tense.

Amatus *loved, or be loved, or having been loved.*

The English of this Participle endeth always in *d, t, or n*; as *loved, taught, slain*; but the same oftentimes seem to be the English of the Præterperfect Tense Active, and must be distinguished by the Learner, viz. where an Accusative case follows, as *God so loved*

## Conjugation I. Verbs Passive.

*loved the World*, there tis of the Active, otherwise it is of the Passive Voice, and may be made by this Participle, as, *he who loveth me, shall be loved of my Father*, amatus or dilectus erit.

The Præter Tenses of the Indicative, with the Præter and Future of the Potential, are not Tenses, but circumlocutions of Tenses, by using this Participle and putting thereto *sum* or *fui*, *sim* or *essem*, &c. according to rules of concord or regimen, and therefore taught against all reason and method in this place, which can be taught only in its due place in the Syntax, for what reason teaches me to joyn Amatus *sum* vel *fui*, in English, *I have been loved*, before I know what the Participle Amatus signifies. 2. If Amatus *sum*, vel *fui* be a Tense then it is congruous to render this English, *My mother hath been beloved*, by, *Mater amatus est*; for if you put Amata in the room, the Syntax is plain, but Syntax is not flexion of any word, but supposes it done to its hand. 3. *Amandus sum* vel *fui* will be a Tense as well as *Amatus*, for *Amandum esse* we know is a Future of the Infinitive, as *Amatum esse* is a Præter Tense of the same Infinitive, one as much as the other, i. e. in truth, neither.

Verbs in *Or*, which signifie Actively, are called Deponents and render their English as Actives; *Miror I do admire*, *Fateor, I do confess*, *Loquor I speake*, *Utor, I use*; not *I am admired, I am used*.



## Conjugation II. eo, es, ui.

## Verbs Actives with their Participles and Frequentatives.

2 **A** Rceo, es, to keep off, debar: arceor, to be kept off.  
 Arctus, straight, narrow.  
 Arctior, more close.  
 Arctissimus, most narrow.  
 Arcendus.  
 Arcto, to straighten.  
 1 Censeo, to assess, rate, censure, think, judge, suppose: censeor, to be rated.  
 Census, rated at, taxed for.  
 1 Doceo, to teach, instruct, advise: doceor, to be taught.  
 Docens, teaching.  
 Doctus, learned, taught.  
 Doctior, more learned.  
 Doctissimus, very learned.  
 Docendus, to be taught.  
 1 Habeo, to have, hold, possess,

esteem: habeor, to account.  
 Habens, having.  
 Habitus, had, counted.  
 Habitior.  
 Habendus, to be had, to be accounted.  
 Habiturus, which shall have.  
 Habito, to dwell in, to inhabit.  
 Habitor, to be inhabited.  
 Habitans, dwelling in.  
 Habitandus, to be inhabited.  
 Habitatus, inhabited.  
 2 Misceo, to mingle, mix: misceor, to be mingled, or mixed.  
 Miscens, mingling.  
 Mistus, mingled.  
 Mixtus, mixt.  
 Miscendus, to be mingled.  
 2 Moneo, to admonish, warn, put in mind, advertise: moneor, to be warned.  
 Monens, admonishing.  
 Monitus, warned.

Monendus.  
 Monitorius, that will warn.  
 Monitum, subst. a warning counsel.  
 1 Teneo, to hold, keep, possess: teneor, to be held.  
 Tenens, holding.  
 Tento, to try, to tempt.  
 Tentans.  
 Tentatus, tried.  
 Tentaturus.  
 2 Terreor, to affright, make afraid: terreor, to be affrighted.  
 Territus, affrighted, terrified.  
 Territo, to put in fear, or dread.  
 Territor, to put in fear.  
 1 Timeo, to fear, or be afraid of: timeor, to be feared.  
 Timens, fearing.  
 Timendus, to be feared.  
 2 Torreo, to parch, burn, dry with heat, yea or cold:

## Conjug. II. Verbs Actives with their Participles and Frequentatives.

cold: torreo.  
 Torrens, parching.  
 Torrens, sub. a sudden rapid flood by the fall of rain, a torrent.  
 Torrentior, more swift, rapid.  
 Torrentissimus.  
 Tostus, parched, roasted, toasted.  
 Torresco, to be dried, &c.

Eo, es, i.

1 **V**ideo, vidi, to see: videor, to be seen, to seem.  
 Videns, seeing.  
 Visus, seen.  
 Visum, subst. a vision, a dream.  
 Videndus, to be seen.  
 Visurus, that will see.  
 Viso, to visit, to go to see.  
 Visendus, worthy to be visited.  
 Visito, to visit.  
 2 Foveo, fovi, to cherish, keep warm: foveor, to be cherished.  
 Fovens, cherishing.

Forus, cherished, kept warm.  
 1 Moveo, to move: moveor, to be moved.  
 Movens, moving.  
 Movendus, to be moved.  
 Motus, moved.  
 Morurus, going to move.  
 2 Moto, as, to move.  
 2 Neco, nevi, to spin.  
 Nens, spinning.  
 2 Voveo, to vow, promise: voveor.  
 Vovus, vowed, dedicated.  
 Votum, subst. a vow, promise made to God, prayer.  
 2 Cicio, civi, to stir up: cicor, to be stirred up.  
 Ciens, raising up.  
 Citus, quick, stirred.  
 Citior, quicker.  
 Citissimus, very sudden.  
 Ciendus, to be stirred up.  
 Cito, as, to stir up, to cite, summon.  
 Citatus, quick, swift cited.  
 Citatior, swifter.  
 Citatissimus, very quick.

Eo, es, si.

1 **J**ubeo, jussi, to bid, command: jubeor.  
 Jubens, commanding.  
 Jussus, commanded.  
 Jussum, subst. a command.  
 Jussurus, going to command.  
 1 Mulceo, to stroke gently, pacify: mulceor, to be stroked.  
 Mulcens, refreshing.  
 Mulcendus, to be stroked, or gently handled.  
 1 Rideo, risi, to laugh, to laugh at, mock: rideor, to be mocked, laughed at.  
 Ridens, laughing.  
 Ridendus, to be laughed at.  
 1 Suadeo, suasi, to persuade, counsel: suadeor, to be persuaded.  
 Suadens, persuading.  
 2 Tergeo, terfi, to wipe, scour, tergeor.  
 Tersus,

## Conjug. II. Verbs Actives with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

Terfus, pure, clean, neat.	1 Lugeo, luxi, to mourn, lament, bewail: lugeor.
2 Urgeo, to urge, hasten forward, urgeor, to be urged, pressed. Urgens, pressing.	Lugens, mourning. Lugendus, to be bewailed for.
2 Torqueo, torxi, to wrest, wring, fling, torment: torqueor, to be wrested, tortured. Torquens, wrestling. Tortus, tortured. Torquendus.	
	Doubling the first Syllable.
1 Augeo, auxi, to increase: augeor, to be increased. Augens, increasing. Ausus, increased. Ausior, more increased. Augendus, to be increased. Ausurus.	1 Mordeo, momordi, to bite: mordeor, to be bitten. Mordens, biting. Morfus, bitten, known.
Ando, to increase much. Augesco.	2 Spondeo, spondi, to promise, betroth, to be Surety for: spondeor.

Spondens, promised, betrothed.  
Sponsus, substant. a bridegroom.  
Sponsa, a bride.  
1 Tondeo, totondi, to clip, poll, reap, shear, mow: tondeor.  
Tondens, shearing.  
Tonsus, shorn.  
Tondendus,  
Tonfito, to shear often.

## Two Præter Tenses

2 Sorbeo, sorbui, sorpsi, to sup: sorbeor.  
Sorbens.  
Sorbillo, to sup a little by little, to sip.  
2 Mulgeo, mulsi, mulxi, to milk: mulgeor.  
Mulgens.  
Mulgendus.

Conjugation

## Conjugation II.

## Active Voice.

In Eo, es, ère, as, Docco, doces, docère, to teach; Moneo, mones, monere, to put in mind; Teneo, tenes, tenere, to hold.

It is pretended here that some verbs end in *Eo*, which are notwithstanding of the *I* Conjugation, as *Meo, Beo, Creo, Calceo, Nauseo, Delineo*; to which I answer, it may be, Not so; for if the termination be distinguished from the Substance of the word, they will be found to end in *O*. and the præcedent syllable or syllables to belong to the Substance of the word; as in Nouns, *Bellorum* for example sake, terminates in *orum* a Genitive Plural of the second Declension; but *Honorum* ends only in *um*, because a Genitive of the third Declension; while *Honor* belongs to the Substance of the word.

## Indicative Mood.

Present Tense, sign *Do*.

Singular	Doceo I do	} teach.	} Plural	docemus we do	} teach.
	doces thou dost			docetis ye do	
	docet he doth			docent they do	

Præterimperfect Tense, sign *Did*.

Singular	Docebam I did	} teach	} Plural	docebamus we did	} teach.
	docebas thou didst			docebatis ye did	
	docebat he did			docebant they did	

Præterperfect Tense, the sign *Have*.

Singular	Docui I have	} taught.	} Plural	docuimus we have	} taught
	docuisti thou hast			docuistis ye have	
	docuit he hath			docuerunt or docuere they have	

L Præter.

Latine Primitives.

Conjugation II. Verbs Active.

Præterpluperfect Tense, the sign *Had*.

Singular	Docueram	I had	taught	Plural	docueramus	we had	taught.
	docueras	thou hadst			docueratis	ye had	
	docuerat	he had			docuerant	they had	

The English of the Præter Tenses is seldom the same with the present except in, *Read, spread, cut, put, cast*, and some few more, it is therefore ordinarily made by putting to the termination *ed*, as *love, loved; hate, hated; call, called; kill, killed; burn, burned; skip, skipped; clip, clipped; wish, wished*; where sometimes it is pronounced, *yea*, and writ like a monosyllable, as *skipt, clipt, burnt*; yet very often starts aside into a diverse figure from the Present with great variety, in which case tis not proper for the learner to enquire the latine for the Præter Tense neglecting the Present, but to seek out the Latin for the Present, and to make out the Latin for the Præterperfect. I thought it not amiss to add a little tablet of the various forms of some Præter Tenses by giving you both Present and Præter in their several Columns

Present	Præter	Present	Præter
See	saw	Tell	told
Flie	flew	Bind	bound
Blow	blew	Find	found
Grow	grew	Sing	sung
Draw	drew	Wring	wrung
Die	dead	Break	broke
Flee	fled	Speak	spoke
Breed	bred	Take	took
Feed	fed	Fall	fell
Lead	led	Strike	struck
Stand	stood	Come	came
Hold	held	Lie	lain
Sell	sold	Slay	slain

Shew

Conjugation II. Verbs Active.

Present	Præter	Present	Præter
Shew	shown	Bid	bad
Sow	sown	Hide	hid
Mow	mown	Chide	chid
Go	gone	Think	thought
Do	done	Buy	bought
Swear	swore	Fight	fought
Bear	bore	Catch	caught
Tear	tore	Build	built
Teach	taught	Spill	spilt
Work	wrought	Keep	kept
Seek	sought	Gird	girt
Bring	brought	Give	gave
Say	said	Drive	drove
Make	made	Strive	strove
Lay	laid		

Many of these you see being not content with a single voice, as it happens sometimes in the Latin tongue also.

Future Tense, the sign *Shall or Will*.

Singular	Docebo	I shall	teach.	Plural	docebitus	we shall	teach.
	docebis	thou shalt			docebitis	ye shall	
	docebit	he shall			docebunt	they shall	

One defective begins at this Tense; *Salvebis*.

Imperative Mood

Present Tense.

Singular	Docet	thou	teach	Plural	docete	ye	teach
	doceto	let him			docetote	let them	
	doceto	let him			docento	let them	

L 2

Once

## Conjugation II. Verbs Active.

Once again the Defective steps in; Salve, Salveto God save thee. Salvete, salvetote God save you (Gentlemen)

So one more, viz.

Sing. } Ave } } Plur. } avete  
 } aveto } } } avetote rendred by the same English as  
 Salve, but it signifies All health and happiness to thee, to you.

## Potential Mood.

Present Tense, the sign May.

Sing. } Doceam I may } } Plur. } doceamus we may }  
 } doceas thou mayst } } } doceatis ye may }  
 } doceat he may } } } doceant they may }

Præterimperfect Tense, Might, &c.

Sing. } Docerem I might } } Plur. } doceremus we might }  
 } doceres thou mightst } } } doceretis ye might }  
 } doceret he might } } } docerent they might }

Præterperfect Tense, Might have.

Sing. } Docuerim I might have } } Plur. } docuerimus we might have }  
 } docueris thou mightst have } } } docueritis ye might have }  
 } docuerit he might have } } } docuerint they might have }

Præterpluperfect Tense, Might had.

Sing. } Docuissim I might had } } Plur. } docuissimus we might had }  
 } docuisses thou mightst had } } } docuissetis ye might had }  
 } docuisset he might had } } } docuissent they might had }

Future Tense, Shall have.

Sing. } Docuero I shall have } } Plur. } docuerimus we shall have }  
 } docueris thou shalt have } } } docueritis ye shall have }  
 } docuerit he shall have } } } docuerint they shall have }

Infinitive

## Conjugation I. Verbs Passive.

## Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, the sign To (before a verb)

Docere to teach. Here comes in the two Defectives for a share. } Salvere }  
 } Avere } to be in health

Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect, to have or had.

Docuisse to have or had taught.

## Gerunds.

Docendi of teaching, docendo in teaching, docendum to teach.

## Supines.

1 Docitum to teach.

2 Doctum to be taught.

The First Supine should be *Docitum* according to Analogy, as *Moneo*, *monitum*; *Ferreo*, *territum*; *Placeo*, *placitum*; and therefore tis better perhaps, *Moneo* or *Terreo* were used instead of *Docceo*, which proves irregular in its Supine; But we were swayed by the advantage we took from the observation of the English of the Præter Tense, in exhibiting a specimen of the variety of the English form, that we kept to; this of *Docceo*; beside that the English of *Moneo* consisting of many words, viz. to put in mind, was not so convenient for the Learner.

Conjugation

## Conjugation II. Passive Voice.

Eor, êris velêre, etur.

## Indicative Mood.

Present Tense, the signs, *Am, art, is, are.*

Singular	Doceor	I am	}	thou art	}	taught	}	Plural	docemur	we are	}	taught.
	doceris or								docemini	ye are		
	docere								docentur	they are		
	docetur	he is										

Præterimperfect Tense the Sign, *Was, wast, were.*

Singular	Docebar	I was	}	thou wast	}	taught	}	Plural	docebamur	we were	}	taught.
	docebaris or								docebamini	ye were		
	docebare								docebantur	they were		
	docebatur	he was										

Concerning the circumlocution of the Præter Tenses, see in *Amor.*Future Tense the Sign *Shall or Will be.*

Singular	Docebor	I shall be	}	thou wilt be	}	taught	}	Plural	docebimur	we will be	}	taught.
	doceberis or								docebimini	ye will be		
	docebere								docebuntur	they will be		
	docebitur	he will be										

## The Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular	Docere		}	be thou taught	}	Plural	docemini		}	be ye taught
	docetor						docemini			
	docetor						docemini			
	docetor	let him be taught					docentor	let them be taught.		

Potential

## Conjugation II. Verbs Passive, &amp;c.

## The Potential Mood.

Present Tense the sign *May be, might be, would be.*

Singular	Docear	I may be	}	thou maist be	}	taught	}	Plural	doceamur	we may be	}	taught.
	docearis or								doceamini	ye may be		
	doceare								doceantur	they may be		
	doceatur	he may be										

Præterimperfect Tense, the sign, *Might be, would be.*

Singular	Docerer	I might be	}	thou mightst be	}	taught	}	Plural	doceremur	we might be	}	taught.
	docereris								doceremini	ye might be		
	docerere								docerentur	they might be		
	doceretur	he might be										

## The Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, the sign, *to be.*Doceri *to be taught.*

## Participle

Præter Tense  
Doctus *taught.*

Future Tense.

Docendus *to be taught, or*  
*(ought to be taught.)*

Doctus is the Participle, but hath somewhat of the irregular. *Monitus* (advised, warned) *Territus*, (terrified, affrighted) formed from the Supine in *itum*, as *Monitum* from *Moneo* to advise, and *Territum* from *Terreo* to affright, are the plain examples.

Conjugation III. o, is, i, ēre. *Paſ. or, eris vel ēre.**Verbs Active with their Participles and Frequentatives.*

2	<b>S</b> Cabo, is, to scratch, claw: scabor, to be scratched.	2	<b>E</b> ſito, as, to eat often.	3	<b>L</b> eſiſſimus, very choiſe.
1	<b>B</b> ibo, to drink: bibor, to be drunk off.	1	<b>M</b> ando, to eat: mandor, to be eaten.	3	<b>L</b> egito, as, to read often.
	Bibitur, imperf.		Mandens, eating.		<b>C</b> ello, to move.
	Bibens, drinking.		Mandus, eaten.		<b>C</b> elſus, high.
	Bibendus, to be drunk off.				<b>C</b> elſior, higher.
3	<b>G</b> lubo, to flea, peel: glubor, to be peeled.	2	<b>P</b> ando, to lay open, ſet open: pandor, to be ſet open.	2	<b>C</b> elſiſſimus, higheſt, very high.
1	<b>L</b> ambo, to lick: lambor, to be licked.		Paſſus, i. e. paſſus, ſpread open.	2	<b>P</b> ſallo, to ſing.
	Lambens, licking.		Paſſum, dead wine.	1	<b>P</b> ſallens, ſinging.
	Lambiro, to lick often.	1	<b>S</b> cando, to climb: ſcandor, to be climbed.	1	<b>E</b> mo, to buy, to take: emor, to be bought.
2	<b>I</b> co, to ſtrike: icor, to be ſtruck.		Scandens, climbing.		<b>E</b> mens, buying.
	Ictus, ſtruck.		Scandendus, to be climbed.		<b>E</b> mendus, to be bought.
	Icturus, going to ſtrike.	1	<b>L</b> ego, to gather, cull, read: legor, to be read, gathered.		<b>E</b> mptus, bought.
1	<b>E</b> do, to eat: edor, to be eaten.		Legens, reading, gathering.		<b>E</b> mprito, to buy often.
	Edens, eating.		Legendus, to be read, gathered.		<b>E</b> mpturio, to intend to buy.
	Edendus, to be eaten.		Leſturus, about to read.	2	<b>V</b> erro, to bruſh. ſweep: verror, to be bruſhed, ſwept.
	Eſurus, about to eat.		Leſtus, read, choſen.		<b>V</b> errens, bruſhing.
	Eſurio, to be hungry.		Leſtior, more choiſe.	1	<b>V</b> erſus, ſwept.
					<b>V</b> erto, to turn: vertor, to be turned.
					<b>V</b> ertens, turning.
					<b>V</b> ertendus, to be turned.
					<b>V</b> erſus,

## Conjug. III. Verbs Actives with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

	<b>V</b> erſus antiently v or- ſus, turned.		<b>F</b> odiens, digging.		<b>A</b> rguto, as, to oppoſe cunningly
	<b>V</b> erſurus, about to turn.		<b>F</b> oſſus, digged.		<b>A</b> rgutor, to ſubtility like a Sophiſter.
	<b>V</b> erſo, as, to turn often: verſor, to be turned, to be converſant.	2	<b>L</b> uo, to pay: luor, to be paid.	2	<b>P</b> olluo, to pollute, ſtain: polluor, to be polluted.
	<b>V</b> erſans.		<b>L</b> uens, paying.		<b>P</b> olluens, polluted, deſiled.
	<b>V</b> erſatus, turned, converſant.	1	<b>L</b> uendus, to be paid.		<b>P</b> ollutus, deſiled, polluted.
	<b>V</b> erſatiſſimus, moſt converſant.		<b>L</b> uiturus, about to pay.		<b>P</b> ollutio, more deſiled.
	<b>V</b> erſito, to turn often.		<b>S</b> puo, to ſpit, ſpawl: ſpuor, to be, &c.		
3	<b>C</b> alvo, to put off by delays: calvor, to be deceived.		<b>S</b> puens, ſpitting.		
1	<b>S</b> olvo, to looſen, diſſolve, melt, to pay: ſolvor, to be looſed, paid.	2	<b>S</b> putum, ſubſt. ſpittle.		
	<b>S</b> olvens, paying.		<b>S</b> puto, as, to ſpawl.		
	<b>S</b> olvendus, to be paid.		<b>S</b> uo, to ſew with a needle, awl: ſuor, to be ſewed.	1	<b>V</b> owel changed.
	<b>S</b> oluturus, ready to pay.		<b>S</b> utus, ſowed.		<b>A</b> Go, cgi, to do, to drive, to act, plead, lead, (a life) agor, to be &c.
	<b>S</b> olutus, paid, looſed.	2	<b>A</b> rguo, to prove, to make appear (as by ſign or evidence) to reprove, convince: arguor, to be proved, reprov'd.		<b>A</b> gens, doing, driving.
1	<b>V</b> olvo, to roll: volvor, to be rouled.		<b>A</b> rguens, manifeſting.		<b>A</b> cturus, about to act.
	<b>V</b> olvens, rouling.		<b>A</b> rguendus, to be reprov'd.		<b>A</b> cta, orum. ſubſt.
	<b>V</b> olvendus, to be rouled.		<b>A</b> rguiturus, about to reprove.		<b>A</b> ctus, done, acted.
	<b>V</b> olutus, rouled.		<b>A</b> rgutus, ſubtle, ingenious.		<b>A</b> gendus, to be done, acted.
	<b>V</b> oluto, as, to roul up and down.		<b>A</b> rgutior, more ingenious.		<b>A</b> gito, as, to drive up and down.
	<b>V</b> olutatus.		<b>A</b> rgutiſſimus, very ſhrill, &c.		<b>A</b> gitor, to be driven up and down.
	<b>V</b> olutandus.		<b>A</b> rgutululus, ſubtle, full of quereſ.		<b>A</b> gitans, driving.
1	<b>F</b> odio, to dig, delve: fodior.				<b>A</b> gitatus, toſſed.
					<b>A</b> ctito, to act often.
					<b>F</b> acio, feci, to do, cauſe, account, ſacrifice.
					<b>F</b> aciens, making, cauſing.
					<b>F</b> actus,

## Conjug. III. Verbs Actives with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

Factus, made, done.	break, to al-
Factum, substan. a died.	lay: frangor, to be broken.
Facturus, about to make.	Frangens, breaking.
Faciendus, to be made, done.	Fractus, broken.
Facito, as, to practise.	Frangendus, to be broken.
Facturio, to be forward to an action.	2 Pango, pegi, to fasten to, stick, (a stake) pangor, to be fastened.
1 Jacio, jeci, to cast, hurl: jactor, to be cast.	Pangens, fastning.
Jaciens, casting, throwing.	Pañus, fastened.
Jactus, cast, thrown.	Pañum, substan. a bargain.
Jacturus, about to throw.	Pangendus, to be fastened.
Jacto, as, to toss, boist.	
Jactacus.	
Jactans, boasting.	
Jactantior.	
Jactico, to boast often.	
3 Capio, cepi, to take hold, contain: capior, to be taken.	
Capiens, taking, catching.	
Captus, taken, caught.	
Capturus, about to catch.	
Capiendus, to be caught.	
Capto, as, to be caught.	
1 Frango, fregi, to	

Consonant lost.

1 VInco, vici, to overcome, to vanquish, master, excel: vincor, to be overcome.	
Vincens, vanquishing.	
Victus, vanquished.	
Vincendus, to be vanquished.	
Victurus, that will overcome.	
2 Findo, fidi, to cleave: findor,	

to be cleft.	
Findens, cleaving.	
Fissus, cleft.	
1 Scindo, scidi, to cut: scindor, to be cut.	
Scissus, cut.	
1 Fundo, fudi, to pour out, to melt, discomfit, (an army) fundor, to be poured.	
Fundens, pouring.	
Fusus, poured.	
Fundendus, to be poured.	
Fundito, as, to pour out often.	
1 Rumpo, rupi, to break, burst: rumpor, to be broken.	
Rumpens, breaking.	
Ruptus, broken.	
Rumpendus, to be broken.	
2 Sisto, sisti, to make to stand, to stay, sistor, to be stayed.	
Sistens, staying, stopping.	
Status, appointed (of time)	
Staturus, about to appoint.	

Premo,

## Conjugation III. Verbs Active with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

Si.	pluck, or pull; vellor, to be plucked.	hurt, grieve: lædor, to be hurt.
1 PRemo, pressi, to press: premor, to be pressed.	Vellens, pulling.	Lædens, hurting.
Premens, pressing.	Vulsus, plucked off.	Læsus, hurt.
Premendus.	Vellico, as, to pluck often, pinch.	Læsurus, about to hurt.
Pressurus.	1 Uro, uisi, to burn: Uror, to be burned.	1 Ludo, lusi, to play, to mock: ludor, to be mocked.
Pressus, pressed close.	Urens, burning.	Ludens, playing.
Pressior, more close.	Urendus, to be burned.	Lusus, deluding.
Presso, as, to press hard.	Ustus, burnt.	Lusito, as, to play about.
Pressor, to be pressed.	1 Claudio, to shut, clausi, close:	1 Trudo, trusi, to thrust out (with violence) trudor, to be thrust.
Pressatus, trodden down.	Cludo, claudor cludor, to be shut.	Trudens, thrusting.
1 Gero, gessi, to carry, manage: geror, to be carried.	Clausurus, about to shut.	1 Mitto, misi, to send, cast: mittor, to be sent.
Gerens, bearing.	Clausus, shut, inclosed.	Mittens, leading.
Gerendus, to be carried.	1 Claudendus.	Missus, sent, thrown.
Gesturus, about to bear.	Plaudo, plausi, to clap (hands &c.) plaudor, to be applauded.	Missurus, going to send.
Gestus, carried.		Mittendus, to be sent.
Gesta, orum, exploits.		Missito, as, to send often.
Gesto, as, to bear a long.		1 Sumo, sumpsi, to take: sumor, to be taken.
Gestor, to be carried.		Sumptus, taken, received.
Gestans, bearing.		Sumpturus, that will take.
Gestito, to hear often.		Sumendus, to be taken.
Gestatus, born, carried.		
Gestandus, to be carried.		
1 Vello, vult, to		

M 2

Sumptito,

## Conjug. III. Verbs Actives with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

Sumptito, to take often.	1 Clepo, to steal.	Cultus, dressed, tiled.
1 Scribo, scripsi, to write: scribor, to be written.	2 Scalpo, to scrape, scratch: scalpor, to be scratched.	Cultior, more neat.
Scribens, writing.	Scalptus, graven.	Cultissimus, very neat.
Scriptus, written.	Scalpturo, as, to engrave.	Colendus, to be respected.
Scriptum, subst. a writing.	Scalpturio, to, desire to scratch.	Colendissimus, much to be respected.
Scripturus, about to write.	2 Sculpo, to carve, grave: sculpor, to be engraven.	1 Vomito, to vomit, spew: vomor, to be vomited.
Scribendus, to be written.	Sculptus, engraven.	Vomens, vomiting.
Scripito, to write often.		Vomito, as, to vomit.
Scripturio, to have a desire to write.		1 Gigno, genui, to beget, produce: gignor, to be produced.
1 Spargo, sparsi, to sprinkle, spread, scatter: spargor, to be spread.		Genitus, begotten.
Spargens, sprinkling.		Geniturus, that shall beget.
Spargendus, to be spread, sprinkled.		2 Pono, posui, to to put, lay, &c. ponor, to be layed.
Sparsurus, about to spread.		Ponens, laying.
Sparsus, spread, thrown about.		Positus, placed, layed.
Sparsior.		Positurus, about to place.
1 Carpo, carpsi, to pick, to pluck, to carp at: carpor, to be crompt.		Ponendus, to be placed.
Carpens, gathering.		2 Sero, serui, to lay in order: seror, to be set in order.
Caprus, plucked, gathered.		Sertus, laid in order.
Carpendus, to be crompt.		Sertum, substan. a garland.

## Uli.

1 Alo, to nourish, maintain, cherish, to bring up: alor, to be nourished.
Altus, nourished.
Alendus, to be fed, maintained.
1 Colo, to dress, trim, till, honour, inhabit, worship, respect, wait on, practise: color, to be dressed, &c.
Colens, dressing, worshipping.

Piso

## Conjug. III. Verbs Actives with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

1 Pingo, pinxi, to pound	Ivi.	Excluding or transposing a consonant.
pinxi, in a mortar, star, to bake: pinfor, to be, &c.	1 Peto, petivi, to goe to, to fetch, ask, desire, strike: petor, to be desired.	1 Serno, stravi, to throw down to strew: sternor, to be thrown down.
Pinens, pounding.	Petens, desiring.	Sternens, strewing.
Pinxitus, bruised.	Petitus, desired, fetched.	Stratus, spread abroad.
Pinxitus, as, to beat a pace.	Petitum, a petition.	Stratum, i, subst. a couch, a bed.
1 Meto, messui, to mow: metor, to be reaped.	Petendus, to be desired, to be fetched.	Sternendus, to be strewed.
Messus, mowed.	1 Cupio, cupivi, to covet, desire.	1 Serno, spreui, to slight, despise: Sernor, to be despised.
1 Texo, texui, to weave, plat: texor, to be woven.	Cupiens, desirous.	Sperens, despising.
Texens, weaving.	Cupientissimus, very desirous.	Speritus, slighted, despised.
Textus, woven.	Cupitus, desired.	Sperendus, to be despised.
Textum, a web.	Cupendus, to be desired.	3 Cerno, crevi, to separate, see.
1 Rapio, rapui, to snatch, hale: raptor, to be snatched, hurried.	1 Quæro, quæsi, to seek, ask, get: quæror, to be sought.	1 Sero, sevi, to sow, plant: seror, to be sown.
Rapiens, snatching.	Quærens, seeking.	Serens, sowing.
Raptus, carried away by force.	Quæsitus, sought, gotten.	Satus, planted, sown, sprang.
Rapiendus, to be snatched.	Quæsitior, more exquisite.	Sata, orum, cornfields.
Rapturus, ready to snatch.	Quæsitissimus, very exquisite.	2 Lino, livi, to be smeared.
Rapto, as, to snatch often.	Quæsitum, a question.	
Raptatus, hurried up and down.	Quæsiturus, ready to seek.	
	Quærendus, to be sought.	





## Conjug. III. Verbs Active with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

Sugendus, to be suck- ed.	Lingens, licking.
2 Ango, to throttle, grieve, disquiet (our mind) an- gor, to be &c.	Lingendus, to be licked.
2 Pango, to make compose a verse, pangor, to be composed.	1 Pingo, to paint : pingor, to be painted.
1 Plango, to beat (ones self) with a loud noise, to lament : plangor, to be beaten, &c.	Pingens, painting. Pictus, painted. Pingendus, to be painted
Plangens, beating, &c. bewailing.	1 Tingo, to dip, (or die) tin- gor, to be dip- ped.
Plangendus, to be bewailed.	Tingens, dipping. Tinctus, died, dip- ped.
1 Cingo, to gird, to compass (a- bout) to in- viron : cingor, to be encompas- sed.	Tincturus, to dye. Tingendus, to be dipped.
Cingens, encompas- sing.	2 Stringo, to strain, gripe, bind, strip : stringor, to be bound.
Cinctus, girded.	Stringens, binding.
Cingendus, to be girded.	Strictus, strained, griped, strict.
1 Fingo, to fashion, feign : fingor, to be feigned.	1 Ungo, to anoint, grease, besmear. ungor, to be a- nointed.
Fingens, feigning.	Unctus, annointed.
Fictus, feigned.	Unctum, fat meat.
Fingendus, fashio- ned.	Unctior, more fat.
1 Lingo, to lick,	Ungito, as, to a- noint often.
	1 Jungo, to join : jungor, to be joyned.
	Jungens, joyning.

Junctus, joyned, con- pled.
Junctior, more near.
Junctissimus, most near.
Juncturus, that will joyn.
Jungendus, to be joyned.
1 Pungo, punxi, pupugi, to prick.
Pungens, pricking.
Punctus, pricked.
Punctum, a point.
1 Traho, to draw, drag, pull : trahor, to be drawn.
Trahens, drawing.
Trahtus, drawn.
Trahendus, to be drawn.
Traho, to handle, to treat of.
Trahens, handling.
Trahtor, to be hand- led.
Trahtatus, handled, drawn.
1 Veho, to carry : vehor, to be carried.
Vehens, carrying.
Vectus, carried.
Vecto, as, to carry often.
Vectur, to be car- ried.
Vectito, as, to car- ry about.
Vexo,

## Conjug. III. Verbs Active with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

Vexo, as, to vex, trouble.	2 Plecto, to punish. to plat : ple- ctor, to be pu- nished.	Structus, set in or- der, piled.
Vexatus, troubled.	Plectens, plating.	Structior, more in order.
1 Necto, to knit, tie, braid (la- ces) nector, to be tied.	Plexus, platted.	Struendus, to be built.
Nectens, knitting, tying.	Plectendus, to be platted.	3 Lacio, lexi, to entice, allure.
Nexus, joined, knit.	1 Pecto, pexi, pexui to comb ; pe- ctor, to be comb- ed.	Lacto, as, to allure, entice.
Nectendus, to be knit.	Pexus, combed.	Lactor, to be en- ticed.
Nexo, as, to knit often.	Pexatus, clad in new cloaths.	3 Specio, spexi, to see, behold.
Nexans.	Pectus, combed, barrowed.	Specio, as, to be- hold.
1 Flecto, to bend, bow, decline : flector, to be bent.	Pectendus, to be combed.	Specito, to look much on.
Flectens, bending.	1 Struo, strui, to build, heap up, pile, frame, set in order : struor, to be framed.	Speciatus, approved, tried.
Flexus, bent, decli- ned.		Speciatissimus, most approved.
Flexurus, about to bend.		Spector, to be be- held.
Flectendus, to be bent.		Specians, beholding.
		Speciandus, to be looked upon.

## Conjugation III. Active Voice.

O, is (short) it. Lego, to read.

## Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense, the Sign Do.

Singular	Lego I do	} read.	Plural	legimus we do	} read.
	legis thou dost			legitis ye do	
	legit he doth she			legunt they do	

The first Conjugation ended in O, as. This terminates in O, is short. There are about twelve of this Third Conjugation; which end in Io, as, Facio, facis, to make; Jacio, jadis, to cast; Fodio, fodis, to dig; Fugio, fugis, to flee; Capio, is, to take or catch; Rapio, is, to snatch; Sapio, is, to be savoury or wise; Cupio, is, to covet or desire; Pario, is, to bring forth; Quatio, is, to shake; to which add, Lacio, to allure; Specio, to behold; words which never go abroad alone and by themselves, but must be imaginarily declined as the rest for their Compounds sake; Allicio, Pellicio, &c. Aspicio, Respicio, Inspicio, &c.

This Conjugation is known by E short, as we shall see in the Infinitive mood, and also by I short in the present of the Indicative, which doth there predominate, for is in Legis is short, as appears by the increase of the Plural legitis, which is pronounced swift and short in the middle Syllable, as legimus also is: So the Imperative Mood.

Verbs in io, as, Facio, Capio are declined as if they ended in bare O, as Facio, Capio, Facis, Capis, (not Faciis, Capiis,) and so on Facit, Caput. Plural Facimus, Capimus; Facitis, Capitis; but in the third and last person plural they do not say [unt] but [iunt] as Faciunt, Capiunt.

Edo,

## Conjugation III. Verbs Active.

Edo, to eat is thus declined.

Singular	Edo I do	} thou dost	} eat	Plural	edimus we	} ye	} eat.
	edis or				editis or		
	es				estis		
	edit or				edunt they		
	est	} he doth					

Fero, to bear or bring, is declined thus,

Singular	Fero I do	} bear.	Plural	ferimus we	} bear.
	fers thou dost			fertis ye	
	fert he doth			ferunt they	

So Volo I will, vis thou wilt, vult he will, Plural, Volumus we will, vultis ye will, volunt they will.

## Præterimperfect Tense, the sign Did.

Singular	Legebam I did	} read	Plural	legebamus we did	} read.
	legebas thou didst			legebatis ye did	
	legebat he did			legebant they did	

## Præterperfect Tense, the sign Have.

Singular	Legi I have	} read.	Plural	legimus we have	} read.
	legisti thou hast			legistis ye have	
	legit he hath			legêrunt or legêre	
				they have	

The English of the Præter Tense alters in Pronuntiation, though not in the Orthographie: for though we say *Lead*, in the Present, and *Led* in the Præter Tense; yet we do not say *Red* in the Præter Tense from the Present Tense *Read*, that Ambiguity may be avoided; for *Red* is a difference of colour, which is far from an

N 2

Action,

## Conjugation III. Verbs Actives.

Action, and therefore is an Adjective or any part of speech rather than a Verb. In fine therefore we pronounce *Read*, as we do the word *Dead*, as if it were no diphthong, but a short vowel.

Now the same care that is taken in English to distinguish the Præter Tense from the Present is also taken in Latin in this Conjugation especially, which findeth expedients to alter the Præter Tense so as the third Person Singular shall not be confounded with the third Person Present, as *Legit* (*he doth read*), and *Legit* (*he hath read*) seems to be: 'Tis true there is not this provision made for some Verbs, as, *Bibo*, *Lambo*, *Mando*, &c. *Verro*, *Verto*, *Solvo*, *Volvo*; and some Verbs in *Vo* before recited, *Luo*, *Arguo*, *Polluo*, &c. But in others which are the major part, there is manifest variation, either by altering a vowel, or rejecting a Consonant, or inserting an *s*, or an *x*, which is the off-spring of *s*, or some other ways easily observable presented in the vocabulary. But of this more when we come to the Infinitive of the same voice.

*Lego* makes *legi* you see in the Præter Tense, but *Tego* makes *texi*, and *Rego* *rex*, so *Ungo*, *Jungo*, *Ango*, *Plango*, &c. as in the Vocabulary, *Spargo*, *sparsi*.

Some Verbs even Active have no Præter Tense, as *Cerno* as it signifies *to see*, *Quatio*, *to shake*, *Tollo*, *to lift up*, or *take away*, but they are forced to borrow; *Cerno* borrows of *Video*, and uses *Vidi* for its Præter Tense, *Quatio* borrows (of *Concutio*) *concussi*, *Ferio* (of *Percutio*) *percussi*, and *Fero* borrows *Tuli*.

Singular	{	<i>Tuli</i> I have	}	brought.	{	Plural	{	<i>tulimus</i> we have	}	brought.
		<i>tulisti</i> thou hast						<i>tulistis</i> ye have		
		<i>tulit</i> he hath						<i>tulêrunt</i> or <i>tulere</i> they have		

Two or Three Verbs have no Present, nor Imperfect, nor Future Indicative, only they make head with a Præter Tense, as *Odi*, *I have hated*, or *I do hate*, *odisti*, *thou hatest*, *Cœpi*, *I begun*; *Memini*, *I remember*.

Præter-

## Conjugation III. Active Voice, &amp;c.

Præterpluperfect Tense the sign *had*.

Singular	{	<i>Legeram</i> I had	}	read	{	Plural	{	<i>legeramus</i> we had	}	read.
		<i>legeras</i> thou hadst						<i>legeratis</i> ye had		
		<i>legerat</i> he had						<i>legerant</i> they had		

So *Rexeram*, *Junxeram*, *Sparseram*.

Future Tense the sign *Shall* or *will*.

Singular	{	<i>Legam</i> I will	}	read	{	Plural	{	<i>legemus</i> we will	}	read.
		<i>leges</i> thou wilt						<i>legetis</i> ye will		
		<i>leget</i> he will						<i>legent</i> they will		

The terminations *es*, *et*, *emus*, *etis*, *ent* seem to fall in with the terminations of the Second Conjugation in the Present Tense, but There is sufficient distinction from the Head-verbs, and their difference, seeing those belong to a Verb in *o*, as *Lego*; those to a Verb in *eo*, as *Doceo*.

So, *Edam*, *edes*, *edet*, *I will eat*, &c.

*Feram*, *feres*, *feret*, *I will bring*, &c.

Verbs in *io*, *Faciam*, *facies*, *faciet*. *I will make*, &c. *Capiam*, *capiēs*, *capiet*, *I will take*, &c. not *Facam*, *Capam*.

## Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular	{	<i>Lege</i>	}	read thou	{	Plural	{	<i>legito</i>	}	read ye
		<i>legito</i>						<i>legitote</i>		
		<i>legito</i> let him read						<i>legunto</i> let them read		

Be sure that the *i* in the midst of the Verb be pronounced quick and short, *Legito*, *legite*, it being a part of the (Characteristical) mark of the third Conjugation to have *i* short; As *e* therefore in *Doce* was long, and known to be so by the increase of *doceto*, where the middle syllable is long; so is *e* in *Lege* short by the increase of the

## Conjugation III. Verbs Active, &amp;c.

the middle Syllable short, (the *e* being turned into *i*) *Lege*, *legito*.  
*Dice* the Imperative of *Dico* makes *Dic*, (as *Dic mihi*, tell me)  
*Duce* of *Duco* makes *Duc*. *Face* of *Facio* makes *Fac*. *Fere* of *Fero*  
 makes *Fer*.

Singular	Fer	} bring thou	Plural	Ferte	} bring ye
	ferto			fertote	
	ferto let him bring			ferunto let them bring.	

The Imperative of *Edo* is more irregular, thus declined.

Singular	Ede or es	} eat thou	Plural	Edite or este	} eat ye
	edito or esto			editote or estote	
	esto let him eat			edunto let them eat.	

Memorandum, that the Imperative Mood Present of *Memini*,  
 is { Singular. Memento, remember thou  
 { Plural Mementote, remember ye.

## The Potential Mood.

Present Tense, the sign, *May*

Singular	Legam I may	} read	Plural	legamus we may	} read.
	legas thou mayst			legatis ye may	
	legat he may			legant they may	

The distinction between this Present and the Future Indicative  
 is manifest, *Legam*, *leges*, *leget*, &c. in the Future; but *Legam*, *legas*,  
*legat*, &c. in the Present Potential.

The terminations *as*, *at*, *amus* *atis*, *ant* are distinguished from  
 the terminations of the first Conjugation (in *amas*, *amat*, *amamus*)  
 &c. as just now in the Future Tense we learned to distinguish, viz.  
 from the difference of the Head-verb, for though they both end  
 in *o*, yet the one ends in *o*, *is*, the other in *o*, *as*, which cannot be  
 discerned by a learner, but by a methodical list of those verbs, as  
 in the Vocabulary.

Verbs

## Conjugation III. Verbs Active, &amp;c.

Verbs in *Io* keep their *i*, *Faciam*, *Facias*, &c. *Capiam*, *as*, &c.  
 as before in the Future Indicative.

Præterimperfect Tense signs, *Might*, *would*, *should*.

Singular	Legerem I might	} read	Plural	legeremus we might	} read.
	legeres thou mightst			legeretis ye might	
	legeret he might			legerent they might	

*I* and *E* short are essential marks of this third Conjugation.  
 This Tense manifestly holds forth an *e* short, as also in the Infinitive  
 Mood Present Tense, there being but the difference of one  
 letter, *legere* there, *legerem* here.

Take notice also that this Tense ends in *rem* not in *rim*, for that  
 belongs to the next.

In Verbs ending in *io*, Youngsters are apt to mistake, when  
 they come to this Tense: who are heard to say in the formation of  
 Tenses, *Faciam* and then *Facirem*, but the short *e* is so natural,  
 as we have said to this Conjugation, that it must and will take  
 place, where it list, thrusting out the *i*, which appeared in the  
 Present of this Mood *Faciam* and framing the Imperfect Tense  
*Facerem*, as if it had been in the Present *Facam*, and so from thence  
*Facerem*; Something of this nature we heard before.

Præterperfect Tense, sign *Might have*.

Singular	Legerim I might have	} read	Plural	legerimus we might have	} read.
	legeris thou mightst have			legeritis ye might have	
	legerit he might have			legerint they might have	

So *Rexerim*, *Junxerim*, *Sparserim*.

Præterperfect Tense, *might*, *had*.

Singular	Legissem I might had	} read	Plural	legissemus we might had	} read.
	legisses thou mightst had			legissetis ye might had	
	legisset he might had			legissent they might had.	

So *Rexissem*, *Junxissem*, *Sparxissem*.

Future

## Conjugation III. Verbs Active, &amp;c.

Future Tense, the sign *shall have*.

Singular.	Legero I shall have	read	Plural	legerimus we shall have	read.
	legeris thou shalt have			legeritis ye shall have	
	legerit he shall have			legerint they shall have	

Rexero, Junxero, Sparfero.

## Infinitive Mood.

Present, and Præterimperfect Tense, the sign *To*, when Action follows.

Legere to read.

The last *e* but one is the short *e* of this Conjugation, so *Regere* from *rego*, *Tegere* from *tego*, so *Emere*, *Premere*, *Vertere*, *Stertere*, *Solvere*, *Volvere*, *Findere*, *Scindere*, *Ducere*, *Dicere*, *Figere*, *Fugere*, *Fingere*, *Pingere*, *Ungere*, *Jungere*, *Trahere*, *Vehere*, *Flectere*, *Nectere*, *Vellere*, *Pellere*, *Ludere*, *Trudere*, *Bibere*, *Scribere*, *Petere*, *Metere*, *Capere*, *Rapere*: which is a fine mess of Infinitives, which must be pronounced in post haste all as short as upon a gallop.

Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect Tense, the sign *to Have or Had*.

Legisse, to have or had read. So Rexisse, Junxisse, Sparxisse.

The dependance of those five Tenses, which are formed from the Præter Indicative, of which Tenses, this is the complement, being not so manifest here, must be made out to the learner in other Examples, viz. where the Præterperfect more sensibly varies from the Present, which because it is of no small use, we shall afford several instances.

First

## Conjugation III. Verbs Active.

First of those Præter Tenses which terminate in *si*, as of *Claudo*, *Lædo*, *Ludo*, &c. *Spargo*, *Premo*, *Mitto*, to which we may reduce *Scribo*, *Sculpo*, &c. the Præter Tenses with their dependants here following.

Clausi	Læsi	Lusi	Sparsi
Clauseram	Læseram	Luseram	Sparferam
Clauserim	Læserim	Luserim	Sparferim
Clausssem	Læsssem	Lusssem	Sparfisssem
Clausero	Læsero	Lusero	Sparfero
Claussse	Læssse	Lussse	Sparfisse

Pressi	Misi	Scripsi	Sculpsi
Presseram	Miseram	Scripseram	Sculpseram
Presserim	Miserim	Scripserim	Sculpserim
Pressisssem	Misssem	Scripsssem	Sculpsssem
Pressero	Misero	Scripsero	Sculpsero
Pressisse	Missse	Scripsisse	Sculpssisse

Next such as end in *xi*, as those of *Dico*, *Duco*, *Rego*, *Tego*, *Figo*, *Plango*, *Fingo*, *Pingo*, *Tingo*, *Trabo*, *Flecto*.

Dixi	Duxi	Rexi	Texi
Dixeram	Duxeram	Rexeram	Texeram
Dixerim	Duxerim	Rexerim	Texerim
Dixisssem	Duxisssem	Rexisssem	Texisssem
Dixero	Duxero	Rexero	Texero
Dixisse	Duxisse	Rexisse	Texisse

Fixi	Finxi	Struxi	Flexi
Fixeram	Finxeram	Struxeram	Flexeram
Fixerim	Finxerim	Struxerim	Flexerim
Fixisssem	Finxisssem	Struxisssem	Flexisssem
Fixero	Finxero	Struxero	Flexero
Fixisse	Finxisse	Struxisse	Flexisse

O

In

## Conjugation III. Verbs Actives.

In those which double the first Syllable long or short; First, long such as the Præter Tense of *Tendo, Cædo, Fallo, Tetendi, Cecidi, Fefelli* which make

Tetenderam	Cecideram	Fefelleram
Tetenderim	Ceciderim	Fefellerim
Tetendissem	Cecidissem	Fefellissem
Tetendero	Cecidero	Fefellero
Tetendisse	Cecidisse	Fefellisse

Then short, as of *Cado, Tundo, Pango, Tango, Pungo, Pello, Cano* the Præter Tenses.

Cecidi	Tutudi	Pepigi	Tetigi
Cecideram	Tutuderam	Pepigeram	Tetigeram
Ceciderim	Tutuderim	Pepigerim	Tetigerim
Cecidissem	Tutudissem	Pepigissem	Tetigissem
Cecidero	Tutudero	Pepigero	Tetigero
Cecidisse	Tutudisse	Pepigisse	Tetigisse

Pupugi	Pepuli	Cecini
Pupugeram	Pepuleram	Cecineram
Pupugerim	Pepulerim	Cecinerim
Pupugissem	Pepulisse	Cecinisse
Pupugero	Pepulero	Cecinero
Pupugisse	Pepulisse	Cecinisse

Fourthly, Of those that end in *Ivi* like the fourth, and *ui* like the second Conjugation; ( for as for those in *Vi*, as *Stravi, Sprevi*, &c. their Formation is congruous to the rest.

Stravi
Straveram
Straverim
Stravissem
Stravero
Stravisse

Ivi,

## Conjugation III. Verbs Active, &amp;c.

*Ivi* as *Quæro, quæsi*; *Tero, trivi*; *Peto, petivi*.

Quæsi	Trivi	Petivi
Quæsiyeram	Triveram	Petiveram
Quæsiyerim	Triverim	Petiverim
Quæsiyissem	Trivissem	Petivissem
Quæsiyero	Trivero	Petivero
Quæsiyisse	Trivisse	Petivisse

In *ui* as, *Gigno, genui*; *Pono, posui*; *Strepo, strepui*; *Sterto, fertui*.

Genui	Posui	Strepui	Stertui
Genueram	Posueram	Strepueram	Stertueram
Genuerim	Posuerim	Strepuerim	Stertuerim
Genuissem	Posuissem	Strepuissem	Stertuissem
Genuero	Posuero	Strepuero	Sterturo
Genuisse	Posuisse	Strepuisse	Stertuisse

## Gerunds in

*di*, as *Legendi*, of reading. *do*, as *Legendo*, in reading. *dum*, as *Legendum*, to read.  
*Io* makes *Iendi*, as, *Faciendi, Jaciendi, Capiendi, Fugiendi*, &c.

## Supines.

1 *Lectum*, to read. 2 *Lectu*, to be read.  
 So *Actum, Factum, Dictum, Ductum, Scriptum, Ruptum, Sparsum, Pressum, Fessum, Fixum, Flexum, Plexum, Fluxum*

## Participles

Present Tense  
*Legens, Reading.*  
*Io* always *iens* as *Faciens, Fugiens, Jaciens*, &c.

Future in *rus*.  
*Lecturus, to read, or going to read.*  
 So *Acturus, Facturus, Scripturus, Sparsurus, Fixurus*.

O 2

Conjugation

## Conjugation III. Passive Voice.

Or, eris, ere.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense, the sign *Am, art, is, &c.*

Singular	Legor	I am	} read.	} Plural	legimur	we are	} read.
	legeris	thou art			legimini	ye are	
	or legeris				leguntur	they are	
	legitur	he is					

The English is Pronounced short *Read* like *Dead*, as I said before, or as, *led, fed, &c.*

*Lego* signifies to gather and therefore in the Active might have been so Englished *I gather*, and here *legor I am gathered*; for to *Read* is to gather up the letters in one syllable or syllables and pronounce them.

Præterimperfect Tense the sign, *Was.*

Singular	Legebar	I was	} read.	} Plural	legebamur	we were	} read.
	legebaris	or thou wast			legebamini	ye were	
	legebare				legebantur	they were	
	legebatur	he was					

Future Tense the Sign *Shall or Will be.*

Singular	Legar	I shall be	} read.	} Plural	legemur	we will be	} read.
	legeris	or thou wilt be			legemini	ye will be	
	legeris				legentur	they will be	
	legetur	he will be					

The first Syllable but one is long in *Legêris, Legêtur*, and must be so pronounced, commonly therefore marked with a circumflex accent in the second person *legêris* to distinguish it from *legeris*.

Imperative

## Conjugation III. Verbs Passive.

## The Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular	Legere	be thou read	} Plural	legimini	be ye read
	legitor	let him be		legiminor	
	legitor	read		leguntor	let them be read.

*Legere* the second person differs not in sound from *legere* in the Active Voice the Present Infinitive, but the sense will distinguish it: In truth the Tense is seldom used in these Passives, but in the Deponents, as *Uttere*, use thou; *Loquere*, speak thou; *Sequere* follow thou; *Nascere*, sprung you up; *Morere*, die you.

## The Potential Mood.

Present Tense the sign *May be, might be, would be.*

Singular	Legar	I may be	} read.	} Plural	legamur	we may be	} read.
	legaris	or thou maist be			legamini	ye may be	
	legare				legantur	they may be	
	legatur	he may be					

Præterimperfect Tense, the sign, *Might be, would be.*

Singular	Legerer	I might be	} read	} Plural	legeremur	we might be	} read.
	legereris	thou mightst be			legeremini	ye might be	
	legerere				legerentur	they might be	
	legeretur	he might be					

## The Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense, the sign, *to be.*

Legi, to be read.



## Conjugation III. Verbs Passive.

So Tegi, to be covered; Regi, to be governed; Jungi, to be joyned; Mergi, to be drowned; Dici, to be spoken; Duci, to be led; Vinci, to be conquered; Scindi, to be cut; Tundi, to be knocked; Cædi, to be beaten; Radi, to be shaven; Lædi, to be hurt; Claudi, to be shut; Spargi, to be scattered; Trahi, to be drawn; Premi, to be pressed; Sporni, to be scorned; Poni, to be put; Cani, to be sung; Uri, to be burnt; Geri, to be carried; Quæri, to be sought; Capi, to be taken; Jaci, to be cast; Rapi, to be snatch'd.

In Deponents it hath an Active or not Passive signification, as,

Loqui, to speak.	Uti, to use.
Sequi, to follow.	Frui, to enjoy.
Nasci, to be born,	Mori, to die.
or sprung up.	Pati, to suffer.

Seeing this Tense Legi seems to terminate alike with the Præter Tense Active, great care hath been taken, as I have said before, to distinguish them.

First by lengthening the vowel in the Præter Tense, which keeps it in the Infinitive, as

Præter Active	Infinitive Passive
Lego, legi	Legor, lægi.
Emo, ãmi	Emor, ĕmi.

Or, secondly, by changing the vowel, as

Ago	Egi	In the Passive	Agor	Agi
Capio	Cepi		Capior	Capi
Jacio	Jeci		Jacior	Jaci
Frango	Frægi		Frangor	Frangi

Or thirdly by throwing out a Consonant, as

Vinco	Vici	In the Passive	Vincor	Vinci
Findo	Fidi		Findor	Findi
Scindo	Scidi		Scindor	Scindi
Sterno	Stravi		Sternor	Sterni
Sperno	Sprevi		Spernor	Sprevi

Or

## Conjugation III. Verbs Passive.

Or by adding si, as

<i>Præter Active</i>			<i>Infinitive Passive</i>	
Spargo	Sparfi	<i>In the Passive</i>	Spargor	Spargi
Mitto	Mifi		Mittor	Mitti
Premo	Pressi		Premor	Premi
Claudo	Clausi		Claudor	Claudi
Lædo	Læfi		Lædor	Lædi
Ludo	Lufi		Ludor	Ludi
Uro	Ufi		Uror	Uri
Gero	Gefi		Geror	Geri

Or xi, as

Dico	Dixi	In the Passive	Dicor	Dici
Duco	Duxi		Ducor	Duci
Tego	Texi		Tegor	Tegi
Pingo	Pinxi		Pingor	Pingi
Fingo	Finxi		Fingor	Fingi
Traho	Traxi		Trahor	Trahi

Or imitating a different Conjugation, as

Colo	Colui	In the Passive	Color	Coli
Vomo	Vomui		Vomor	Vomi
Quæro	Quæfivi		Quæror	Quæri
Peto	Petivi		Petor	Peti

Or, Lastly, doubling the Præter Tenses first Syllable, as

Tendo	Tetendi	In the Passive not doubled	Tendor	Tendi
Cædo	Cæcidi		Cædor	Cædi
Pungo	Pupugi		Pendor	Pendi
Fallo	Fefelli		Fellor	Falli
Pello	Pepelli		Pellor	Pelli

So

## Conjugation III. Verbs Passive.

So that hence forward we prevent that careless confounding of this Infinitive Passive with the Active Infinitive, which in Deponents is usual, *Loquere* for *Loqui*, &c. As for example the Infinitive Passive is *Spargi*, *to be spread*; the Præter Active was *Sparſi*, *I have spread*.

Participle of the Præter Tense.

*Lectus*, *Read*, or *having been read*.

So *Dictus*, *Fictus*, *Factus*, *Factus*, *Junctus*, *Fissus*, *Missus*, or *Fixus*, *Flexus*, or *Quæſitus*, *Petitus*; according as the Supine yielded its Termination in *tum*, *ſum*, *xum* or *itum*, this Participle being formed of the Supine, as was taught before.

Participle of the Future Tense.

*Legendus*, *to be read*.

So *Dicendus*, *Ducendus*, *Tegendus*, *Trahendus*, &c. *Io* or *Ior* *Anakes iendus* as *Faciendus*, *Capiendus*, *Fugiendus*, &c.

Conjugation

## Conjugation IV.

Verbs Active with their Participles and Frequentatives.

1	<b>A</b> <i>Udio</i> , is, to hear: audior, to be heard. Audiens, hearing. Auditurus. Auditus, heard. Audiendus, to be heard. Ausculto, to hearken, to attend unto.	3	<i>Pavio</i> , to pave. <i>Polio</i> , to polish, fourbish: polior, to be polished. Politus, polished. Politor, more polished. Politissimus, very neat.		<i>thirsted after</i> .
2	<i>Condio</i> , to season, to pickle: condior, to be seasoned. Conditus, seasoned. Conditior, more seasoned. Condiendus. Glutio, to swallow. Ligurio, to eat licorously, to play the glutton.	3	<i>Sarrio</i> , to weed corn, harrow. <i>Scio</i> , to know. Sciens, knowing. Scientior, more knowing. Scientissimus, very skilful. Scitus, wise, witty, pretty. Scitulus, a pretty witty one. Scitum, a decree, ordinance. Scisco, to enquire, to decree or establish. Sciscor, to enquire, ask. Sciscito } to enquire Sciscitor } ask.	2	<i>Sopio</i> , to lay a sleep. Sopitus, laid a sleep.
1	<i>Nutrio</i> , to nourish: nutrior, to be nourished. Nutriens, nourishing. Nutritus, nourished. Nutriendus. Nutrico } to nourish. Nutricor, } rish.	1	<i>Scio</i> , to know. Sciens, knowing. Scientior, more knowing. Scientissimus, very skilful. Scitus, wise, witty, pretty. Scitulus, a pretty witty one. Scitum, a decree, ordinance. Scisco, to enquire, to decree or establish. Sciscor, to enquire, ask. Sciscito } to enquire Sciscitor } ask.	3	<i>Cambio</i> , pſi, to exchange money.
		2	<i>Sitio</i> , to thirst, to thirst after: fitior, to be	2	<i>Farcio</i> , rſi, to stuff: farcior, to be stuffed. Farcus, stuffed. Farum, substan. a pudding.
				2	<i>Fulcio</i> , fulſi, to prop: fulcior, to be propped. Fultus, propped. Fulciendus.
				1	<i>Haurio</i> , haufi, to draw: haurior to be drawn. Hauriens, drawing. Hauſtus, drawn up, swallowed. Hauſtum, ſubſt. a draught of drink. Hauriendus.
				2	<i>Sarcio</i> , rſi, to patch cloaths: sarcior, to be patched. Sarcus, patched up, mended. Sarciendus.

P

## Conjugation IV. Verbs Active.

Sarciendus.	2	Sepio, to hedge	holy.
1 Sentio, sensi, to		in, inclose.	Sanciendus, to be
perceive, feel:			made (of Laws)
sentior, to be	2	2 Sancio, sanxi, to	and established.
perceived.		decree, to esta-	2 Vincio, to tie,
Sentiens, perceiving.		blish, ordain:	bind: vincior,
Sensurus, about to		fancior, to be	to be bound.
perceive.		established.	Vincturus.
Sentisco, to begin		Sancitus, established.	Vinctus, bound,
to perceive.		Sanctus, holy.	tied.
Sensum, substan. a		Sanctior, holier.	Vincendus, to be
thought.		Sanctissimus, very	bound.

Conjugation IV. *io*, is long, *ire*, *itum*.

## Indicative Mood.

Present Tense, sign *Do*.

Singular	{	Audio I do		{	audimus we do	
		audis thou dost	hear.		auditis ye do	hear.
		audit he doth		Plural	audiunt they do	

*Is*, *imus*, *itis* terminations are long, and so to be pronounced, to distinguish it from *is*, *imus*, *itis* short in the third Conjugation.

Some verbs of the third Conjugation we have met ending in *io*, as *Facio*, *Capio*, even as *Audio*, &c. doth; but they differ in the terminations aforesaid, there short, here long.

Præterimperfect

## Conjugation IV. Verbs Active.

Præterimperfect Tense, sign *Did*.

Singular	{	Audiebam I did		{	audiebamus we did	
		audiebas thou didst	hear.		audiebatis ye did	hear.
		audiebat he did		Plural	audiebant they did	

*Eo* and *Queo* thus declined.

*Eo*, is, it, *imus*, *itis*, *cunt*.

*Ibam*, *ibas*, *ibat*, *ibamus*, *ibatis*, *ibant*.

Præterperfect Tense, the sign *Have*.

Singular	{	Audivi I have		{	Audivimus we have	
		audivisti thou hast	heard		audivistis ye have	heard.
		audivit he hath		Plural	audiverunt	they have
					or audivere	

Here *Syncope* comes in, as it did in the Præter Tenses of the First Conjugation, and somewhat more absolute, because in every person almost, as, *Audivi*, *audivisti*, *audivit*, &c. *audiisti*, *audiit*, &c. so for its next Tense *Audiveram*, *audieram*, and the other dependant Tenses in the Potential and Infinitive, *Audiverim*, *audierim*, *Audivissem*, *audiissem*, *Audivero*, *audiero*, *Audivisse*, *audiisse*; And this *Syncope* is so notorious in the Præter Tenses of the compounds of *Eo*, as, *Adeo*, *Abeo*, *Ob eo*, *Pereo*, *Redeo*, &c. that *Adij* and *Adiit* is as common as *Adivi* and *Adivit*; *Abiit*, *Obiit*, *Exiit*, as *Abivit*, *Obivit*, *Exivit*; *Redii*, *rediisti*, *rediit* more common than *Redivi*, *redivisti*, *redivit*; and *Perii*, *periisti*, *periit* excludes *Perivi*, *perivisti*, *perivit*; In like manner *Petij*, *petiisti*, *petiit* of the Third Conjugation prefers it self before *Petivi*, *petivisti*, *petivit*.

Some Præters of this Conjugation terminate like those of the Third, as *Veni*, I came; *Sensi*, I perceived; *Hausi*, *Vinxi*, *Sanxi*, yea one like those of the second, as *Salio* to leap *Salui*.

This gives occasion to note that all Conjugations in general not content with there own terminations do for the use of their Præ-

P 2

terperfect

## Conjugation IV. Verbs Active.

terperfect Tense borrow from a Neighbour: The First, I say, borrows of the Second, the Second of the Third, the Third of the Fourth.

The First borrows of the Second, as *Damo, domas, domui; Sono, sonas, sonui*; the Second of the Third, as *Jubeo, jubes, jussi; Video, vides, vidi; Moveo, movi; Faveo, favi; Ferveo, fervi; Suadeo, suasi; Ardeo, arsi; Luceo & Lugeo, luxi; Flevo, flevi; Pleo, plevi; Cileo, civi*; The Third of the Fourth, as *Quero, quæsi; Peto, petivi; Cupio, cupivi, &c.* And back again, as you have already seen, the Fourth borrows of the Third, as *Veni, Sensi, &c.* the Third of the Second, as *Colo, colis, colui; Volo, vis, volui; Vomo, vomui; Gigno, genui; Pono, posui, &c.*

There is a little borrowing of the First from the Second only in these two, *Do, das, dedi; Sto, stas, steti*; and the Fourth from the Second in two more, *Salvo, salvi; Amicio, amicui*, to cloath: In all which as to their flexion they observe the form of that Conjugation, from whence they seem to be borrowed.

Præterpluperfect Tense, the sign *Had*.

Singular	{	Audiveram I had	{	heard	{	Plural	{	audiveramus we had	{	heard.
		audiveras thou hadst						audiveratis ye had		
		audiverat he had						audiverant they had		

But *Veni, Sensi, Hausi, Vinxi, &c.* make *Veneram, Senseram, Hauseram, Vinxeram*.

Future Tense, the sign *Shall or Will*.

Singular	{	Audiam I shall	{	hear.	{	Plural	{	audiemus we shall	{	hear.
		audies thou shalt						audietis ye shall		
		audiet he shall						audient they shall		

But *Eo* and *Queo* make *Ibo* and *Quibo*; and are thus declined.  
Singular *Ibo, I will go, ibis, ibit.* Plural *Ibimus, ibitis ibunt.*

## Imperative

## Conjugation IV. Verbs Active.

## Imperative Mood

## Present Tense.

Singular	{	Audi	{	bear thou	{	Plural	{	audite	{	bear ye
		audito						auditote		
		audito let him hear						audiunto let them hear.		

## I, Go thou, thus declined

Singular	{	I	{	go thou	{	Plural	{	ite	{	go ye
		ito						itote		
		ito let him go						eunto let them go.		

## Potential Mood.

Present Tense, the sign *May*.

Singular	{	Audiam I may	{	hear	{	Plural	{	audiamus we may	{	hear.
		audias thou maist						audiat is ye may		
		audiat he may						audiant they may		

*Eo* makes *Eam, eas, eat, Eamus, eatis, eant*; but in the next Tense, *Irem, ires, iret, &c.*

Præterimperfect Tense, *Might, &c.*

Singular	{	Audirem I might	{	hear	{	Plural	{	audiremus we might	{	hear.
		audires thou mightst						audiretis ye might		
		audiret he might						audirent they might		

Præterperfect Tense, *Might have*.

Singular	{	Audiverim I might have	{	heard	{	Plural	{	audiverimus we might have	{	heard
		audiveris thou mightst have						audiveritis ye might have		
		audiverit he might have						audiverint they might have		

Præterpluperfect Tense, *Might had*.

Singular	{	Audivissem I might had	{	heard	{	Plural	{	audivissemus we might had	{	heard
		audivisses thou mightst had						audivissetis ye might had		
		audivisset he might had						audivissent they might had		

Future

## Conjugation IV. Verbs Active, &amp;c.

Future Tense, *Shall have.*

Singular.	{	Audivero I shall have	}	heard.	{	Plural	{	audiverimus we shall have	}	heard.
		audiveris thou shalt have						audiveritis ye shall have		
		audiverit he shall have						audiverint they shall have		

*Infinitive Mood.*Present Tense, the sign *To* (before a verb)*Audire to hear.*Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect, *to have or had.**Audivisse to have or had heard.*

Gerunds.

di,	do,	dum.
Audiendi of bearing,	Audiendo in bearing,	Audiendum to hear.

The Gerunds of *Eo, Eundi, enndo, eundum.*

Supines.

1 *Auditum to hear.*      2 *Auditu to be heard.*But others make *Vinctum, Ventum, Sartuni* from *Sarcio, Fartum* from *Fartio* to stuff.

Participle of the Present Tense.

*Audiens, hearing.**Iens*, and in the Compounds *Abiens, Rediens, &c.* Gen. *Euntis, Abeuntis, Redeuntis.*

Participle of the Future Tense.

*Auditurus, to hear or about to hear.**Iturus, about to go.*

Conjugation

## Conjugation IV. Passive Voice.

*Ior, iris, ire iri, itus.**Indicative Mood.*Present Tense, the signs, *Am, art, is, are.*

Singular	{	Audior I am	}	heard.	{	Plural	{	audimur we are	}	heard.
		audiris or thou art						audimini ye are		
		audire						audiuntur they are		
		auditor he is								

Metior, iris, I measure, &amp;c. Ordior, I begin with an Active signification.

Præterimperfect Tense the Sign, *Was, wast, were.*

Singular	{	Audiebar I was	}	heard.	{	Plural	{	audiebamur we were	}	heard.
		audiebaris thou wast						audiebamini ye were		
		audiebare						audiebantur they were		
		audiebatur he was								

Future Tense, the sign *shall be.*

Singular	{	Audiar I shall be	}	heard.	{	Plural	{	audiemur we shall be	}	heard.
		audieris thou shalt be						audiemini ye shall be		
		audiere						audientur they shall be		
		audietur he shall be.								

*Imperative Mood.*

Present Tense.

Singular	{	Audire } be thou	}	heard.	{	Plural	{	audimini } be ye	}	heard.
		auditor } let him be						audimino }		
								audiuntor let them be		

*Potential*

## Conjugation IV. Verbs Passive, &amp;c.

## The Potential Mood.

Present Tense, the sign, *May be*

Singular	Audiar I may be			heard	Plural	audiamur we may be			heard.		
	audiaris } thou might					audiamini ye may be					
	audiare } be					audiantur they may be					
	audiatur he may be										

Præterimperfect Tense sign, *Might be,*

Singular	Audirer I might be			heard	Plural	audiremur we might be			heard.			
	audireris } thou mightst					audiremini ye might be						
	audirere } be					audirentur they might be						
	audiretur he might be											

## Infinitive Mood.

Present, and Præterimperfect Tense, the sign *To be,*

Audiri, to be heard.

## Participle

## Præter Tense

Auditus having been heard.

## Future

Audiendus, to be heard.

But *Haurior, haustus*; *Vinicior, vinctus*; *Fulcior, fultus*; *Amiciri, amictus*.

## Conjugation

## Conjugation I.

Verbs Neuters with their Participles, Verbal Adjectives, Frequentatives, Impersonals, &amp;c.

1	BALo, to bleat. Balans, bleating Balito, to bleat much.	1	Ejulans. Erro, to wander, stray, mistake. Errans, wandering. Erratus, wandred over. Erraturus, ready to err. Erratur, out of the way.	1	Halo, to breath. Halans, breathing. Halito, to breath thick.
2	Blatero, to babble, prate. Blaterans, prating.	2	Festino, to hasten. Festinans, hastning. Festinantissimus. Festinatus, hastened. Festinus, a, um, hasty, speedy. Festinator, to be haste- ned.	2	Hio, to gape, yawn, Hians, gaping. Hisco } to gape. Hiasco }
3	Boo, to cry a- loud. Boans, crying aloud.	3	Clamo, to cry out. Clamans, crying. Clamatus, called to. Clamito, to cry out often. Clamitans, crying out.	3	Juro, to swear. Jurans, swearing. Juraturus, ready to swear. Juratus, having sworn, being sworn Juratissimus, sure sworn. Jurandus, to be sworn. Jurandum, subst. an oath.
1	Caco, to go to the ground. Cacans. Cacatus. Cacaturio.	1	Flagro, to burn, flame blaze. Flagrans, burning. Flagrantissimus, much burning, earnestly desiring. Flagito, to crave earnestly. Flagitans, earnestly intreating.	1	Latro, to bark. Latrans, barking. Latratur, imperson. they bark. Latratus, that is barked at.
2	Coaxo, to croak. Coaxans.	2	Flo, to blow. Flor, flaris, to be blown. Flans, blowing.	2	Lito, to sacrifice acceptably. Litor, aris, deponent to appease the deity by sacrifice. Litans. Litatus. Litandus, to be sa- crificed.
2	Corusco, to glit- ter, lighten. Coruscans, glittering. Coruscus, glittering.	2	Ejulo, to wail or yell.	2	Fragro, to smell sweetly. Fragrans, smelling.
2	Duro, to last, en- dure. Durans, continuing. Duraturus.	2	Ejulo, to wail or yell.	2	Fragro, to smell sweetly. Fragrans, smelling.

Mano,

## Conjug. I. Verbs Neut. with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives, &amp;c.

2	Mano, to flow, or gush out, to trickle down. Manans, flowing.	2	Titubo, to stam- mer, stumble, stutter. Titubans, stumbling reeling. Titubatus.
2	Meo, to go, to flow. Means, going.	2	Vaco, to be at lei- sure, to be void of. Vacans. Vacat, imperf. at leisure.
2	Migro, to remove from one place to another. Migrans. Migratum est im- perf. a removal is made.	2	Vapulo, to be bea- ten. Vapulans, beating.
1	No, to swim. Nans, swimming. Nato, to swim up and down. Natans, swimming. Nataturus, about to swim.	1	Ululo, to howl as a dog or a wolf. Ululans, howling. Ululatus, howled out.
3	Ovo, to shout (in triumph.) Ovans, shouting for joy.	1	Volo, to fly (as a bird) Volans, flying. Volito, to flutter, fly often. Volitans, fluttering. Volucer, volucris, swift.
1	Pecco, to sin, to offend against. Peccans, sinning. Peccaturus, going to sin. Peccatur imperf. sin is committed.		
3	Screo, to reach, in spitting to hawk up. Screans, hawking up.		
2	Sudo, to sweat. Sudans, sweating. Sudatus, sweated out.		

O, as, iii.

**C**Repo, to give,  
crack, make  
a noise.  
Crepan, crackling.

Crepito, to make a  
crackling noise.  
Crepitans, crackling.

2 Cubo, to lie down,  
to couch (of  
animals only.)  
Cubans, lying down.  
Cubatur.

1 Cubito, to use to lie  
down.  
Mico, to glitter,  
to twinkle, to  
beat as arti-  
ries do, to move  
with a trem-  
bling.

Micans, twinkling,  
shining.

1 Sono, to sound,  
to make a noise.  
Sonans, sounding.  
Sonantior, more  
sounding.

Sonaturus.  
Sonandus, to be pro-  
nounced aloud.

1 Tono, to thun-  
der.

Tonans, thundring.  
Tonans, subst. Ju-  
piter the thundi-  
rer.

1 Sto, steti, to stand,  
to remain, to  
stand to.

Stans, standing.

Status, firm, appoint-  
ed.  
Staturus, about to  
appoint.

Conjugation

## Conjugation II.

Verbs Neuters with their Participles, Verbal Adje-  
ctives, Frequentatives, Impersonals, &c.

3	<b>A</b> Ceo, to be sore. Acidus, sore. Acidulus, somewhat sore. Acesco, to grow sore.	1	Cariturus. Cassus, empty, void deprived.	3	Egenus, a, um, poor. Flaccēo, to flag. Flaccens. Flaccus, a, um, flag- ging. Flaccesco, to begin to flag.
2	Areo, to be dry. Arens, dry. Aridus, dry. Aresco, to grow dry.	1	Candeo, to be white, red-hot. Candens, burning. Candentissimus.	2	Fæteo, to stink. Færens, stinking. Fætidus, stinking.
1	Calco, to be hot. Calens, warm. Calentior.	1	Candidus, white, red-hot. Candidior, whiter. Candidissimus.	2	Fredeo, to gnash or grind the teeth (for an- ger and pain) Fredeus, grinding the teeth.
1	Calidus, warm, hot. Calidior, hotter. Calidissimus, very hot.	1	Candisco, to wax hot. Candico, to be white Candicans, white. Candidulus, pretty white.	1	Fresus, a, um, broken, grinded.
1	Calesco, to grow warm. Caletur, Imperf. it is hot weather.	1	Doleo, to be grie- ved, to be sor- ry, to ask. Dolens, grieving. Dolentior, more sad.	1	Horreo, to quiver for fear or cold, to dread, to be rough, shaggy.
2	Caliturus, ready to be warm.	1	Doliturus, about to grieve. Dolendus, to be grieved for. Dolet Imperson.	1	Horrens, dreadful, terrible, horrible. Horridus, rough, hor- rible.
2	Calleo, to be skil- ful and cun- ning. Callens, skilful. Callidus, skilful. Callidissimus, very skilful.	2	Egeo, to need, to be in want. Egens, poor. Egentior, poorer. Egentissimus, very poor.	1	Horridior, more rough. Horridulus, pretty rough.
1	Careo, to want, lack. Carens, wanting.			1	Horresco, to begin to shiver, to be rough or rugged.

Q 2

Jaceo

## Conjug. II. Verbs Neut. with their Participles, Frequentatives, &amp;c.

1 Jaceo, to ly down. Jacens, lying down, situate.	Macellus, a, um, pret- ty lean.	1 Noceo, to harm, hurt, wrong.
2 Langueo, languui, to wax weary, languish, faint.	Macresco } to wax Macresco } lean.	Nocens, hurtful.
Languens, languish- ing.	1 Madeo, to be wet, moist, to be drunk.	Nocentior, more hurtful.
Languidus, faint, feeble.	Madens, wet.	Nocentissimus, very hurtful.
Languidior, more faint.	Madidus, wet.	Nocitrus, ready to hurt.
Languesco, to wax faint.	Madefco, to be wet through.	Nocetur, imperson. hurt is done.
Languescens, lan- guishing.	2 Marceo, to wi- ther, pine.	1 Oleo, to smell of, to yield a sa- vour, to grow (when in com- position)
Languidulus, some- what feeble.	Marcens, withering.	Oleus, smelling strong.
1 Lateo, to lurk, lie hid.	Marcidus, a, um, wi- thered.	Olens, smelling strong.
Latens, close lurking.	Marcidulus, some- what withered.	Olidus, strong smel- ling.
Latito, to lurk.	Marcesco, to wither.	Olesco, to grow.
Latrans, lurking.	Marcescens, lan- guishing.	1 Palleo, to look pale, wan, bleak.
3 Lico, to be set to a price: li- ceor, to cheap- en.	3 Muceo, to wax mouldy, musty, finewed.	Pallens, pale, wan.
Licens, offering the price.	Mucidus, a, um, mouldy.	Pallidus, a, um, pale.
Licitor, aris, to cheap- en.	Mucesco, to grow mouldy.	Pallidior, paler.
Licitans, offering a price.	1 Niteo, to shine, glisten, to be neat, clean, fat, plump.	Pallesco, to grow pale.
2 Licet, it is lawful, it is possible.	Nitens, shining, neat.	Pallidulus, palish.
3 Maceo, to be lean.	Nitentior, more gay.	1 Pareo, to obey, to appear.
Macer, a, um, lean	Nitentissimus.	Paretur & paritum est imperf. obedi- ence is given.
Macrior, leaner.	Nitescio, to glisten.	1 Pateo, to lie open, to be wide.
Macerrimus, very lean.	Nitidus, a, um, neat, spruce.	Patens, open.
	Nitidior, more gay, neater.	Patentior, more open
	Nitidissimus, very fine.	Patentissimus, very wide.

Patet

## Conjug. II. Verbs Neut. with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives, &amp;c.

Patet imperf. it is plain.	Rigidus, stiff, hard.	2 Squaleo, to be fil- thy slovenly, un- drest.
Patesco, to grow wide.	Rigescio, to wax stiff.	Squalens.
1 Placeo, to please, to be pleasing to.	1 Rubeo, to be red, to blush.	Squalidus, a, um, filthy, sluttish, uz- sty.
Placens, pleasing.	Rubens, red, blush- ing.	1 Studeo, to study, to be diligent, to give ones mind to.
Placidus, a, um, quiet, still, calm.	Rubellus, somewhat red.	Studens, studying.
Placidior, more gen- tle.	Ruber, red.	Studetur, imperf. at study.
Placidissimus, very quiet, pleasing.	Rubrior, more red.	2 Stupeo, to be asto- nished, to be a- mazed, to be in a dump.
Placet imperf. it liketh.	Rubidus, reddish, brownish.	Stupens.
Placidulus.	Rubescio, to wax red.	Stupidus, a, um, dull, blockish.
Placitum, subst. a decree.	2 Scateo, to spring up abundantly (as water) to abound with.	Stupesco, to become astonished.
Placitrus.	Scatens.	1 Taceo, to hold ones peace, to keep silence.
Placiturus.	Scaturio, to spring out.	Tacitus, that hold- eth peace, also not spoken of.
3 Puteo, to stink.	1 Sileo, to be silent, keep silence.	Tacitum est, imperf. it was hushed up.
Putidus, stale.	Silens, silent, still.	Tacendus, not to be spoken of.
Putidulus.	Silescio, to be still.	1 Tepeo, to be warm.
Putidiusculus.	Siletur imperf. si- lence is kept.	Tepens, warm.
Putesco, to grow rank; &c.	1 Splendeo, to shine.	Tepidus, a, um, warm.
Putris, rotten.	Splendens, glitter- ing.	Tepidior, warmer.
Putresco, to grow rotten.	Splendidus, a, um, bright.	Tepidulus, warmish.
3 Ranceo, to grow stale, musty, rot- ten, to smell rank.	Splendidior, brigh- ter.	Tepefco,
Rancens.	Splendidissimus, ve- ry bright.	
Racidus, mouldy.	Splendescio, to wax bright.	
Racidulus, stalfish.	Splendidulus.	
2 Rigeo, to be stiffe (with cold) to be frozen hard.		
Rigens, stiff.		



## Conjug. II. Verbs Neut. with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives, &amp;c.

2 Tepesco, to grow warm.	I Vegetissimus, very lusty.
2 Torpeo, to be benumbed, dull.	I Vigesco, to wax lusty
Torpens.	Vireo, to be green.
Torpidus, benumbed.	Viridis, green.
Torpesco, to be heavy, sluggish.	Viridissimus, very green.
I Tumeo, to swell, to be puffed up.	I Viresco, to wax green.
Tumens, swelling.	
Tumidus, swelling, proud.	Eo, es, i.
Tumescio, to begin to swell.	
I Valeo, to be well, to be able, to prevail, to be worth.	I S Edeo, fedi, to sit.
Valens, sound, able.	Sedens, sitting.
Valentior, more able.	Sessurus, about to sit.
Valentissimus, very strong.	Sessum, Supine, to sit.
Validus, a, um, strong, valiant.	I Sessito, to sit often.
Validior, stronger.	I Prandeo, to dine.
Validissimus, very strong.	Prandens, dining.
Valiturus, that will prevail.	Pransus, that hath dined.
Valesco, to wax strong.	Pransito, to dine often.
2 Vegeo } to be	Veo, vi.
Vigeo, } lively,	
to grow strong.	I C Aveo, cavi, to beware, take heed.
Vigens, flourishing.	Cautus, wary.
Vegetus, lively, lusty,	Cautior, more wary.
Vegetior, lustier.	

Cavendus, to be heeded.	I Faveo, favi, to favour.
Favens, favouring.	Favetur, imperfon. men favour.
I Paveo, pavi, to be in a great fear.	Pavens, fearing.
Pavidus, fearful.	Pavido, as, to be in a great fear.
Pavesco.	3 Niveo, nivi, & nixi, to wink.
Nivens, winking.	Nisto, as, to
I Nictor, aris, to wink.	Ferveo, fervi, to be hot.
Fervens, hot, fervent.	Ferventior, more hot.
Ferventissimus, most hot.	Fervidus, hot.
Fervesco, to wax hot.	Fretus, a, um, emboldened, trusting to.
I Fleo, fles, flevi, (active) to weep.	Fleor, to be bewailed.
Fletur, imperf. they weep.	Flens,

## Conjug. II. Verbs Neut. with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives, &amp;c.

Flens, weeping.	Xi,	Aufum, an adventurous act.
Fletus, bewailed.	I Luceo, luxi, to give light, to shine.	I Audendus, worthy to be enterprised.
Si.	Lucens, shining.	I Gaudeo, to rejoice, to be glad.
2 A Lgeo, alfi, to be very cold, to ake for cold.	Lucidus, bright, light.	Gaudens, rejoicing.
Algens, } chil with	Lucidior, more lightsome.	Gavifus, rejoicing.
Algitus, } cold.	Licidissimus, brightest.	Prat. caret
Alfior, us, more cold.	Lucidulus, somewhat bright.	
I Ardeo, arfi, to be on fire, to be inflamed with desire.	I Lucisco, to wax clear.	2 A Veo, to desire, covet.
Ardens, hot, burning.	Frigeo, frixi, to be cold, to cool.	Avens, coveting.
Ardentior, more eager.	Frigens, cold.	Avidus, greedy, covetous.
Ardentissimus, most fiery.	Frigidus, cold, chil.	Avidior, more greedy.
Arfurus, ready to burn.	Frigidior, more cold.	Avidissimus, most greedy.
Arfus, roasted.	Frigidissimus, very cold.	2 Liveo, to be black and blew.
Ardesco, to grow hot.	Frigesco, to wax cold.	Livens, black and blew.
Neuters-Passives.		Lividus, black and blew.
I Audeo, to dare: to be bold.		Liveco, to wax blew.
Audens, bold.		Lividulus, somewhat envious.
Audentior, bolder.		3 Uveo, to be wet or moist.
Aufus, that dareth.		Uvens.
		Uvidulus, blubbered with weeping.
		Udus, moist.

## Conjugation III.

## Verbs Neuters with their Participles and Frequentatives.

O, is, i.		2	Rudo, to bray (like an Ass) Rudens, making a harsh noise. Rudens, substan. a cable rope.
1	Fugio, fugi, to flee, escape, shun. Fugiens. Fugiturus, about to flee. Fugiendus, to be eschewed. Fugito, to shun. Fugitans.		
3	Cluo, to be re- puted.		Si.
2	Nuo, to nod. Nuto, as, to wag, totter. Nutans, nodding. Nutaturus.	1	Nubo, nupsi, to be mar- ried (to a hus- band) Nubens, married. Nuptum, to be mar- ried. Nupta, Participle, married, subst. a married woman. Nuptura, about to be married. Nupturio, to be up- on marriage.
1	Pluo, to rain. Pluit, imperson. it rains.		
1	Ruo, to rush, to fall. Ruens, rushing, fal- ling. Ruiturus, ready to fall.	1	Repo, to creep. Repens, creeping. Repto, to creep soft- ly. Reptatus, crawled over.
2	Sternuo, to sneeze. Sternuto, as, to sneeze often.		

1	Serpo, to creep. Serpens, Particip. creeping. Serpens, substan. a serpent.
1	Vado, vasi, to go. Vadens, going.
2	Cedo, cessi, to give place, to yield. Cedens, yielding. Cessurus. Ceditur, imperson. place is given. Cesso, to loyter, to do nothing, cease. Cessans, loytering. Cessatus, ceased. Cessatum est, no- thing is done. Cessaturus.

Xi.

1	FLuo, fluxi, to flow. Fluens, flowing, flu- ent.
---	---

Fluxus,

## Conjug. III. Verbs Neut. with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives.

Fluxus, <i>adject.</i> loose hanging, <i>transitive</i> .	increasing. Cretus, <i>batz.</i>	I	Volens, <i>willing</i> .
Fluxurus, <i>that will flow</i> .	I Cumbo, cubui, <i>to lie down</i> .	I	Sapio, sapui, <i>to be wise, to savour, relish</i> .
Fluito, <i>as, to float, flow often</i> .	I Gemo, <i>to groan, sigh</i> .		Sapiens, <i>wise</i> .
Fluitans.	Gemens, <i>groaning</i> .		Sapientior, <i>wiser</i> .
Fluidus, <i>fluid, liquid</i> .	Gemendus, <i>to be lamented</i> .		Sapientissimus, <i>very wise</i> .
2 Clango, <i>to sound a trumpet, cry as an Eagle</i> .	Gemitur, <i>imp. groaned</i> .		Sapidus, <i>well seasoned, well tasted</i> .
Clangens, <i>sounding</i> .	Gemisco, <i>to sigh often</i> .		Sapidissimus, <i>very pleasing to taste</i> .
I Mingo, <i>to piss</i> .	I Fremo, <i>to roar (as waters, or a Lyon) to rage</i> .		
Mictum, <i>to make water</i> .	Fremens, <i>roaring</i> .		<hr/> Doubters.
Micturio, <i>to have need to piss</i> .	Fremendus.		
I Ningo, <i>to snow</i> .	I Tremo, <i>to tremble, quiver</i> .	I	Cado, cecidi, <i>to fall</i> .
Ningit, <i>imperf. it snoweth</i> .	Tremens, <i>trembling</i> .		Cadens, <i>falling</i> .
Ningendus } <i>a, um,</i>	Tremendus, <i>that ought to be feared</i> .		Casurus, <i>ready to fall</i> .
Ninguidus, } <i>full of snow</i> .	Tremisco, <i>to tremble</i> .		Casito, <i>to fall, drop down</i> .
2 Ringo, <i>to grin, to wry the mouth in anger</i> .	Tremiscens, <i>quaking</i> .	I	Parco, peperci, <i>Act. to spare, pardon, forbear the use</i> .
Rixor, <i>to scold, brawl</i> .	I Sterto, <i>to snore</i> .		Parcens, <i>sparing</i> .
Rixatus, <i>having scolded</i> .	Sterrens, <i>snoring</i> .		Parcendus.
Rixans, <i>brawling</i> .	2 Strepo, <i>to make a noise</i> .		Parurus, <i>ready to spare</i> .
I Sino, sivi, <i>to suffer or permit</i> .	Strepsens.	2	Pedo, pepedi, <i>to break wind (backwards)</i> .
Situs.	Strepto, <i>as, to make a noise often</i> .		Curro, cucurri, <i>to run</i> .
Siturus, <i>about to suffer</i> .	Strepitans.	I	Curritur, <i>imp. they run</i> .
I Cresco, crevi, <i>to grow</i> .	I Volo, vis, volui, velle, <i>to will, desire</i> .		Cursito, <i>to run about</i> .
Crescens, <i>growing</i> .			Cursans,

R.

## Conjug. I. Verbs Neut. with their Participles &amp; Frequentatives, &amp;c.

<p>Cursans, running up and down. Cursatur, Imperf. Cursito, to run all about.</p>	<p>2 fervently. Gliscens, increasing. Vergo } to bend, Vergor } to incline toward. Vergens, inclining. Vergito, as, to incline.</p>	<p>2 Furens, raging. Fido, to trust, hope in. Fidens, bold, trusting. Fidentissimus, very confident. Fisus, trusting.</p>
<p>Deficients in the Præter Tense.</p>	<p>2 Meio, to piss. Meiens, pissing. 1 Furo, is, to be mad, to rage, to be distracted.</p>	<p>1 Fio, to become, to be. 1 Sum, fui, to be. Futurus, future, that will be in time to come.</p>

Sum, es, fui.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

<p>Singular { Sum I am Es thou art Est he is</p>	<p>Plural { sumus we estis ye sunt they } are</p>
--	---

Præterimperfect Tense.

<p>Singular { Eram I was eras thou wast erat he was</p>	<p>Plural { eramus we eratis ye erant they } were.</p>
---	--

Præterperfect

## Verbs Neuter.

Præterperfect Tense.

<p>Singular { Fui I have fuisti thou hast fuit he hath } been.</p>	<p>Plural { fuimus we have fuistis ye have fuērunt } they have } been. or fuēre }</p>
--	---

Præterpluperfect Tense.

<p>Singular { Fueram I had fueras thou hadst fuerat he had } been.</p>	<p>Plural { fueramus we had fueratis ye had fuerant they had } been.</p>
--	--

Future Tense.

<p>Singular { Ero I will eris thou wilt erit he will } be.</p>	<p>Plural { erimus we will eritis ye will erunt they will } be.</p>
--	---

Imperative Mood

Present Tense

<p>Singular { Es } be thou esto } be thou esto let him be</p>	<p>Plural { este } be ye. estote } be ye. sunto let them be.</p>
---	--

The Potential Mood.

Present Tense the sign may.

<p>Singular { Sim I may sis thou maist sit he may } be.</p>	<p>Plural { simus we may sitis ye may sint they may } be.</p>
---	---

R 2

Præterimperfect

## Verb Sum.

Præterimperfect Tense, *Might, &c.*

Singular	Essem I might	} be.	Plural	essemus we might	} be.
	esses thou mightst			essetis ye might	
	esset he might			essent they might	

Præterperfect Tense, *Might have.*

Singular	Fuerim I might have	} been	Plural	fuerimus we might have	} been.
	fueris thou mightst have			fueritis ye might have	
	fuerit he might have			fuerint they might have	

Præterpluperfect Tense, *Might had.*

Singular	Fuissem I might had	} been	Plural	fuissemus we might had	} been.
	fuisles thou mightst had			fuissetis ye might had	
	fuislet he might had			fuislent they might had	

Future Tense, *Shall have.*

Singular	Fuero I shall have	} been	Plural	fuerimus we shall have	} been.
	fueris thou shalt have			fueritis ye shall have	
	fuerit he shall have			fuerint they shall have	

*Infinitive Mood.*

## Present Tense and Præterimperfect.

Esse to be.

## Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect, to have or had.

Fuisse to have or had been.

## Future Tense.

Fore vel futurum esse to be hereafter.

(In compositis) Participium Præsens.

Ens being. (a term in Philosophy)

So

## Sum cum compositis.

## So Adsum I am present.

Præs.	Adsum, ades, adest, I am	} present.
Imp.	Aderam, aderas, aderat, I was	
Præt.	Adfui } isti, it, I have been	
Plup.	Adfueram, eras, erat, I had been	
Fut.	Adero, eris, erit, I shall be	

*Absum* in the Participle makes *Absens*, as *Præsum*, *Præsens*, *Possum*, *potens*.

## Present Tense.

Singular	Possum I can	} Plural	possumus we can
	potes thou canst		potestis ye can
	potest he can		possunt they can

Imp.	Poteram, eras, erat, I was	} able
Præt.	Potui, isti, it, I have been	
Plup.	Potueram, eras, erat, I had been	
Fut.	Potero, is, it, I shall be	

## Imperativus deest.

*Potential Mood.*

Præs.	Possim I may be	} able.
Imp.	Posseim I might be	
Præt.	Potuerim I might have been	
Plup.	Potuissem I might had been	
Fut.	Potuerō I shall have been	

*Infinitive*

Sum cum compositis.

*Infinitive Mood.*

Present, and Præterimperfect Tense.

Posse to be able.

Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect Tense.

Potuisse, to have or had been able.

*Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense.

Singular	Prosum I profit	Plural	prosumus we	} profit.
	prodes thou profitest		prodestis ye	
	prodest he profiteth		profunt they	

Imp.	Proderam	I did profit.
Præt.	Profui	I have profited.
Plup.	Profueram	I had profited.
Fut.	Prodero	I shall profit.

*Potential Mood.*

Præs.	Prosim	I may profit.
Imp.	Prodessem	I might profit.
Præt.	Profuerim, &c.	

*The Infinitive Mood.*

Present and Præterimperfect Tense.

Prodesse, to profit.

Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect Tense.

Profuisse, to have or had profited.

*Conjugation**Conjugation VI.**Verbs Neut. with their Participles and Frequentatives.*

1 Dormio, to sleep.	2 Mutio, to mutter, mumble.	1 Vagio, to cry as an Infant.
Dormiens, sleeping.	Musso, as, to mutter.	Vaglens, crying.
Dormisco, to slumber.	Mussito, to grumble.	Vagito, as, to cry often.
Dormito, to take a nap.	Mussitandus.	1 Eo, is, ivi, to go.
Dormiendus.	3 Rugio, to roar (as a Lion)	Iens, gen. euntis, going.
3 Gannio, to yelp.	Ruglens, roaring, &c.	Iturus, about to go.
2 Garrio, to prate.	3 Pipio, to peep like a chicken.	Ito, as, to go frequently.
Garriens, prating.	Pipilo, as, to chirp, like a Sparrow.	Itur, he, they are gone.
2 Glocio, to clock as a Hen.	1 Salio, ui, to leap, dance, skip, hop.	Eundus.
2 Grunnio, to grunt. (as an hog, swine)	Sallens, leaping.	1 Queo, quis, qui-vi, to be able, I can.
Grunriens, grunting.	Salto, as, to dance.	Queor.
2 Hinnio, to neigh, (as a horse.)	Saltor, aris, to be danced.	Quitus, a, um.
Hinniens, neighing.	Saltatus, danced.	1 Venio, venis, to come.
2 Tinnio, to tingle.	Salcito, to leap often.	Veniens, coming.
1 Mugio, to bellow, to low (as a Cow.)	2 Singultio, to sob, as in the hic-cough.	Venturus, that is to come.
Mugicus, bellowing	Singultiens.	Venitur, they come.
	Singulto, as, to &c.	Venito, to come often.

*Conjugation*

*Conjugation I. or, aris, ari, atus.*

*Deponents Active.*

2 **C**onor, to endeavour.  
 Conans, endeavouring.  
 Conatus, having endeavoured.  
 1 (For,) faris, fari, to speak.  
 Fans, speaking.  
 Fatus, having spoken.  
 Fatuin, fate, destiny.  
 Fandus, right, lawful.  
 1. Hortor, to persuade, exhort.  
 Hortans, exhorting.  
 Hortatus, having exhorted.  
 Hortandus.  
 1. Imitor, to imitate, or resemble.  
 Imitans, imitating.  
 Imitatus, imitating, imitated.  
 Imitandus, to be imitated.  
 1. Lamentor, to lament or bewail.  
 Lamentatus, lamented.  
 Lamentum, substance, lamentation.  
 2 Meditor, to meditate, muse.

Meditans, *meditating.*  
 Meditatus, *meditating, meditated.*  
 Meditandus.  
 I Miror, *to wonder, marvel.*  
 Mirans, *wondring.*  
 Miratus, *having admired.*  
 Mirandus, *to be wondered at.*  
 I Precor, *to pray, intreat, beseech.*  
 Precans, *praying.*  
 Precaturus, *about to pray.*  
 Precatus, *having prayed.*  
 Precandus, *to be intreated.*  
 2 Scrutor, *scruto, to pry into, to search.*  
 Scrutans, *searching*  
 Scutatus.  
 Scrutandus.  
 3 Rufpor, *to search diligently.*  
 I Solor, *to comfort, solace.*  
 Solans, *comforting.*  
 Solatus, *having comforted.*  
 Solandus, *to be comforted.*

**V**enor, *to hunt after.*  
 Venans, *hunting.*  
 Venatus, *having hunted.*  
 Venandus.

*Conjug. II.*

**M** *Exeor, to deserve, earn wages.*  
**Merens,** *deserving.*  
**Meritus,** *having deserved.*  
**Meritissimus,** *most deserving.*  
**Meritum,** *a desert.*  
**Meriturus.**  
**Merendus.**  
**I Fateor,** *to confess.*  
**Fatens,** *confessing.*  
**Fassus,** *having confessed.*  
**Fassurus,** *ready to confess.*  
**Fatendus,** *to be confessed.*  
**2 Reor,** *to suppose, think.*  
**Ratus,** *supposing, firm, ratified.*

**Theor,**

*Verbs Deponent Actives.*

2. Tueor, *to see, de-*  
*fend, guard,*  
*maintain.*  
 Tuendus, *to be lookt*  
*to, defended.*  
 Tutus, *safe.*  
 Tutor, *teacher.*  
 Tutissimus, *safest.*  
 Tutor, *arts, to de-*  
*fend.*  
 Tutatus, *defending.*  
 I Medeor, *to heal,*  
*cure.*  
 Medens, *healing.*  
 Medendus, *to be*  
*healed.*  
 I Vereor, *to fear.*  
 Verens, *fearing.*  
 Veritus, *fearing.*  
 Verendus, *to be re-*  
*verenced.*

### Conjug. III.

**L** Oquor, *to*  
*speake.*  
 Loquens, *speaking.*  
 Locutus, *having spo-*  
*ken.*  
 Locuturus, *ready to*  
*speake.*  
 Loquendus, *to be*  
*spoken.*  
**I** Sequor, *to follow.*  
 Sequens, *following.*

Secuturus, ready to follow.  
Securus, having followed.  
Sector, aris, to follow close.  
Sectans, following.  
Pator, to suffer, abide, endure.  
Patiens, suffering, patient.  
Patientior, more patient.  
Patientissimus, very patient.  
Passurus, ready to suffer.  
Passus, having suffered.  
Patendus:  
Erciscor, herciscor, to divide an estate.  
Eriscendus, to be divided.  
Nanciscor, to get, obtain.  
Nactus, having got.  
Nanciscendus:  
Fungor, to execute an office, to perform.  
Fungens, performing.  
Functus, having performed.  
Fungendus.  
Fruor, to enjoy, to take profit or pleasure.

**Fruens, enjoying.**  
**Fruiturus, ready to**  
*joy.*  
**Fruicus, having en-**  
*joyed.*  
**Fruendus, to be en-**  
*joyed.*  
**I Utor, to use.**  
**Utens, using.**  
**Ufurus, ready to use.**  
**Ufus, having used.**  
**Ufitor, to use often.**  
**Ufitatus, much used,**  
*wonted.*  
**Ufikator, more ac-**  
*customed.*  
**Ufitatissimus, very**  
*much accustomed.*  
**2 Apiscor, to get.**  
**Aptus, fit.**  
**Aptior, fitter.**  
**Aptissimus, very fit**

*Conjug. IV.*

1 **M**Etior, to  
measure.  
Metiens, measuring.  
Metitus, having  
Mensus, measured.  
Metiendus, to be  
measured.

2 **O**rdior, to begin,  
to begin to speak.  
Orsus, having begun.  
Ordendus, to be be-  
gun.

29

## Deponents

*Deponents Neuter.*

Conjug. I.		Conjug. III.	
2	<b>C</b> omessor, to eat riotously.	1	<b>L</b> abor, to slide, slip, to do amiss.
2	<b>L</b> uctor } to		Labens, sliding.
	<b>L</b> ucto, } wrestle.	1	Lapsus, slid.
			struggle.
2	<b>L</b> uctans, striving.		Nascor, to be born,
	<b>O</b> pinor, to suppose, think.		to spring, grow.
	<b>O</b> pinatus, having supposed.		Nascens, springing.
2	<b>P</b> alor, to wander about, to stray.		Nasciturus.
	<b>P</b> alans, wandring.		Natus, a, um, born,
	<b>P</b> alatus, having wandered.		sprung.
[ 2	<b>M</b> oror, to tarry, delay.		Natus, subst. } a
	<b>M</b> orans, delaying.		Gnatus, } Son.
	<b>M</b> oratus.		Nata, } a Daugh-
2	<b>V</b> agor, to wander.		Gnata, } ter.
	<b>V</b> agans, wandring.	1	<b>Q</b> uoror, to com-
	<b>V</b> agatus, having wandered.		plain, to chirp.
			Querens, complain-
			ing.
			Questus, having com-
			plained.
			Queritor.
		2	<b>N</b> itor, to endea-
			your with
			straining, to lean
			or rest upon.
			Nitens, pressing up-
			on.

Nixus, *having in-  
deavoured.*  
Nixor, *arls.*  
I Oriot, *oreris, ori-  
ri, to rise,  
spring.*  
Oriens, *rising.*  
Oriens, *subst. the  
East.*  
Ortus, *a, um, risen,  
sprung.*  
Oriturus, *about to  
rise.*  
Oriundus, *born of  
such parentage, born  
at such a place.*  
I Morior, *to dy.*  
Moriens, *dying.*  
Mortuus, *dead.*  
Moriturus, *giving up  
the Ghost.*  
2 Gradior, *to step,  
stalk, pace.*  
Gradiens, *stalking.*  
Gressus.  
Grassor, *arls, to walk  
up and down with-  
out controul.*  
2 Fatiscor, *to be  
weary.*  
Fessus, *weary.*  
Fatisco, *to be weary,  
to fail, or shrink  
under a burden.*

## Defectives

### Defectives and Impersonals:

<p><i>Active.</i></p> <p><b>O</b>Di, to hate.          Oſus, a, um,          hating.          Oſurus, about to hate.</p> <p><b>M</b>emini, to re-          member.          Meminens.</p>	<p><b>A</b>ve, all hail,          God ſave you.</p> <p><b>C</b>edo, give, tell,          plur. cedit.</p>	<p><b>L</b>iberrimus, moſt          free.</p> <p><b>L</b>icet, it is law-          ful, I may.</p> <p><b>L</b>icentior, more diſ-          ſolute.</p> <p><b>L</b>icitus, lawful.</p> <p><b>L</b>icitum eſt, it is          lawful.</p> <p><b>L</b>iciturum eſſe, it          ſhould be lawful.</p>
<p><i>Neuters.</i></p> <p><b>A</b>Io, to ſay, to          affirm.</p> <p><b>A</b>iens, ſaying.</p> <p><b>I</b>nquo, } to ſay.  <b>I</b>nquam, }</p> <p><b>I</b>nquens, ſaying.</p> <p><b>C</b>æpi, to begin.</p> <p><b>C</b>æpio.</p> <p><b>C</b>æptus, a, um, begun.</p> <p><b>C</b>æptum, ſubſt. an          enterpriſe.</p> <p><b>C</b>æpturus.</p> <p><b>C</b>æpto, to begin, at-          tempt.</p> <p><b>C</b>æptans.</p>	<p><i>Impersonals</i>  <i>Pure.</i></p> <p><i>Conjugation II.</i></p> <p><b>D</b>Ecet, it be-          cometh.</p> <p><b>D</b>ecens, becoming.</p> <p><b>D</b>ecentior, more be-          coming.</p> <p><b>D</b>ecentiſſimus, moſt          becoming.</p> <p><b>L</b>ibet, } it liketh,  <b>L</b>ubet, } I liſt.</p> <p><b>L</b>ibens, } willing.</p> <p><b>L</b>ubens, }</p> <p><b>L</b>ibentior, } more  <b>L</b>ubentior, } willing</p> <p><b>L</b>ibentiſſimus.</p> <p><b>L</b>ibitum eſt.</p> <p><b>L</b>iber, free.</p> <p><b>L</b>iberior, freer.</p>	<p><b>L</b>iberrimus, moſt          free.</p> <p><b>L</b>icet, it is law-          ful, I may.</p> <p><b>L</b>icentior, more diſ-          ſolute.</p> <p><b>L</b>icitus, lawful.</p> <p><b>L</b>icitum eſt, it is          lawful.</p> <p><b>L</b>iciturum eſſe, it          ſhould be lawful.</p> <p><b>P</b>iget, it loaths          me.</p> <p><b>P</b>igendus, to be          troubled at.</p> <p><b>P</b>igitum eſt, I was          fretted at.</p> <p><b>P</b>iger, gra, grum,          ſlow, lazie.</p> <p><b>P</b>igrior, lazier.</p> <p><b>P</b>igerimus, very la-          zy.</p> <p><b>P</b>udet, to be a-          ſhamed.</p> <p><b>P</b>udens, modeſt, baſh-          full.</p> <p><b>P</b>udendus, worthy          of ſhame.</p> <p><b>T</b>ædet, it is irk-          ſome, I am wea-          ry.</p>

S 2

### Impersonals

*Impersonals declined.**Indicative Mood.*

Libet	Lubet	Licet it is	} lawful.
Libebat	Lubebat	Licebat it was	
Libuit	Lubuit	Licuit it hath been	
Libuerat	Lubuerat	Licuerat it had been	
Libebit	Lubebit	Licebit it shall be	
Libere	Lubere	Licere to be	
Libens	Lubens	Licens	

*The Potential Mood.*

Liceat it may be	} lawful.
Liceret it might be	
Licuerit it might have been	
Licuiſſet it might had been	
Licuerit it shall be	

So Piget, Pudet, Tædet, Decet.

Impure Impersonals are made of personal Verbs, as in the Active, Juvat it delighteth a Juvo, Placet it pleaseth a Placeo, Dolet it grieveth, Nocet it hurteth, a Doleo, Noceo.

Some in the Passive, as Statur, Peccatur, offence is committed; Erratur, there is an error; Caletur, it is hot; Nocetur, hurt is done; Studetur, it is studied; Fletur, there is weeping; Itur, it is gone; Venitur, it is come.

Now

*Impersonals.*

Now understand the proper case as in the Syntax, and tis fine to say,

Libet } I will.	Libet } thou wilt.	Libet } he will.
Licet } I may.	Licet } thou maist.	Licet } he may.
Placet } I like.	Placet } thou likest.	Placet } he liketh.
mihi }	tibi }	fibi }

Piget me, I am loath; Piget te, thou art loath; Se piget, he is loath.

Tædet me, I am weary; Tædet te, thou art weary; Se tædet, he is weary.

Itur a me, I go, a te thou goest.

Parts



## Parts Indeclinable.

## Adverbs.

**A** Ge, go to, come on.  
 Apage, away, fie.  
 Bis, twice.  
 Ceu, like as.  
 Cras, to morrow.  
 Dum, while that, until that, as long as, so that.  
 En ecce, lo! behold.  
 Ferme, fere, almost, for the most part, ordinarily.  
 Heri, yesterday.  
 Jam, now.  
 Ibi, there.  
 Imo, yea, rather.  
 Inde, from thence.  
 Intus, within.  
 Ita, so.  
 Magis, more, rather.  
 Mox, by and by, anon.  
 Næ, verily.  
 Ne, not.  
 Nempe, surely, verily.  
 Nunc, now.

Nimis, too much.  
 Nimis, a, um, too much.  
 Olim, in time past also in time to come, one of these days.  
 Pene, almost, well nigh.  
 Pridem, before (time) a good while ago.  
 Prior, former.  
 Primus, first.  
 Prope, nigh, hard by, almost.  
 Propior, nigher, nearer.  
 Proximus, next, next.  
 Proximior.  
 Quando, when.  
 Quia, because.  
 Quin, but.  
 Quum } when,  
 Cum, } since, th at  
 Sæpe, oftentimes.  
 Sæpius, oftner.  
 Sæpissime, very often.  
 Satis, fat', enough.  
 Sator & us, better rather to be chosen.  
 Semel, once.

Semper, always, ever.  
 Sic, so.  
 Simul, together.  
 Temere, rashly.  
 Tunc, then.  
 Ubi, where, when.  
 Unde, from whence.  
 Vix, scarce.  
 Usque, ever, still, until, join'd with.  
 Ut, uti, as.

## Conjunctions.

**A** C, and.  
 An, whether (or no?)  
 At, aft, but.  
 Aut, either, or.  
 Enim } for, (because.)  
 Nam, }  
 Ergo, therefore, for the sake of.  
 Et, and.  
 Haud, not.  
 Igitur, therefore.  
 Item, also.  
 Nec, neither, nor.  
 Ni, unless, but, except.

Non,

## Parts Indeclinable.

Non, not.  
 Num, whether or no?  
 Quod, that, because.  
 Sed, but.  
 Si, if.  
 Quam, as (after tam) than, (after a comparative) how.  
 Tam, so, by so much.  
 Tamen, nevertheless.  
 Vel, or, either

## Enclitics.

**N** E, whether (or no?)  
 —Que, and.  
 —Ve, or.

## Prepositions.

**A** B, abs, a, from or of (after passives)  
 Ad, to, according to.

Ante, before (in time or place)  
 Apud, at, nigh to.  
 Citra, cis, on this side.  
 Con- with, together.  
 Contra, against, contrarywise.  
 Coram, before (in presence.)  
 Cum, with, denoting company, or manner of doing.  
 De, of, in, or from, concerning.  
 Ex, e, out of.  
 Erga, towards.  
 Extra, without (in place.)  
 Exterus, Adject. foreign.  
 Exterior, outer, utter.  
 Extimus, utmost.  
 Extremus, last.  
 In, in (with an ablative) into (with an accusative) on, upon, or against.  
 Infra, beneath, below.  
 Inferus, Adject. below.

Inferi, the Souls in Hell.  
 Inferior, lower, neather.  
 Infimus, neathermost, lowest.  
 Inter, between, among.  
 In-un- as ungodly, undone.  
 Intra, within.  
 Interior, inner, inward.  
 Intimus, inmost, very inward.  
 Ob, for i. e. by reason of, also before, right before.  
 Per, by (as by means) through.  
 Per- very much.  
 Penes, in the power of, in your possession.  
 Pone, behind, after.  
 Post, after, behind, afterward.  
 Posterus, Adject. following after.  
 Posterius, subst. Posterity.  
 Posterior, latter.  
 Postremus, last, hindmost.  
 Postumus, born after the Fathers death.

Præ,

## Parts Indeclinable.

Præ, before, (in comparison) for, i. e. by reason of.

Præter, beside.

Pro, for, instead of, also forth in composition.

Propter, for, i. e. because of, by reason of, (as ob) also nigh.

Re- backward, again.

Se- aside, apart.

Sine, without (privat.)

Sub, under, also a little (in composition)

Super, upon, on, above, over.

Supra, above.

Superus, adject.

Superi, the Powers above.

Superior, higher, upper.

Supremus, highest, uppermost.

Summus, highest.

Trans, beyond, on the other side, athwart, across.

Tenus, nigh to, up to.

Ultra, beyond, further.

ulterior, further.

Ultimus, furthestmost, last.

Ve- much out of, much short of.

## Interjections.

**A** H, ah, alas, fie.

Au, hush, not a word.

Eja, go to.

Euge, well done.

Eheu, heu, hei, alas.

Ha, ha, he, the noise in laughing.

Hem, ha, hum.

Heus, cho, ho, so ho, (when we call at distance)

Hui, whoop, hey day.

Jo, O (in grief) ho boys, (in joy and triumph.)

Papæ, O strange!

Proh } Oh! did

Pro, } you ever see the like?

Vah, 'tis very much (in admiring) out upon it.

Væ, wo.

Har-

# Harmonicon, a List of Latine and English words agreeing in sound and signification.

## Declens. I.

## Page 1.

**A** ula, a Hall, a Court.  
 Bacca, a Berry.  
 Barba, a Beard.  
 Beta, the Beet.  
 Bulla, a Bubble.  
 Capsa, a Box, a Case.  
 Cera, Wax, hence Cerecloth.  
 Charta, paper, a Chart, a Card.  
 Cista, a Chest.

## Page 2.

Clava, a Club.  
 Crista, a comb of a bird, a Crest.  
 Crusta, the Crust of Ice, &c.  
 Forma, a shape, Form.  
 Furca, a Fork.  
 Gleba, a Clod.  
 Gula, the Gullet, throat.

Herba, an Herb.  
 Hora, an Hour.  
 Ira, anger, Ire.  
 Lana, wool, hence Flannel.  
 Libella, a Masons Level.  
 Lyra, an Harp, Lyre.  
 Malva, the herb Mallows.  
 Mappa, a tablecloth, towel, Napkin.  
 Massa, a Lump, Mass.  
 Mola, a Mill.  
 Musa, a Muse, a song.

## Page 3.

Palma, the Palm of the hand, the Palm-tree, victory.  
 Penna, a Wing, Pen.  
 Pinna, the Fin of a Fish.  
 Pica, a Pie, a

T

Mag-pie.

Pila, a Ball.

Planta, the sole of the foot, a Plant.

Pœna, Punishment, Penalty.

Porta, a gate, a Port.

Præda, a Prey.

Rosa, a Rose.

Rota, a wheel.

rotula, a little wheel, a Rol.

Ruga, a wrinkle, Ruck.

Scheda, a Sheet of paper.

Schola, a School.

Sera, a Saw.

Spiculum, a dart, a Spear.

Stella, a Star.

Terra, the Earth.

## Page 4.

Tinca, a Tench.

Turba, a multitude, a Rout.

Turma, a Troop.

Vacca,

## Substantives.

Vacca, a Cow,  
per Metathe-  
sin.

Vena, a Vein.  
Vespa, a Wasp.  
Via, a Way.  
Ulna, the arm, an  
El.

Urna, a pitcher,  
an Urn.

Page 5.

Alapa, a Flap  
of the Ear.

Amita, an Aunt  
(by the Fathers  
side.)

Anchora, an An-  
chor.

Bestia, a Beast.

Camera, an arch-  
ed Roof, a  
Chamber.

Fistula, a pipe, a  
Trichile.

Glarea, Gravel.

Gloria, Glory.

Lancea, a Lance.

Patina, a Plat-  
ter.

Purpura, the Pur-  
ple (fish) the  
purple colour.

Spongia, a

Sponge.

Stilla, a drop, a  
Still.

Stipula, Stubble.

Page 6.

Tilia, the Tyle-  
tree.

Tunica, a coat,  
Tunik.

Vicia, a Vetch.

Viola, a Violet.

Upupa, a Wop,  
a Lapwing.

Cerussa, womens  
paint, Ceruse.

Corona, a Crown

Fringilla, a finch.

Lagena, a Fla-  
gon.

Locusta, a Lo-  
cust, a Grass-  
hopper, a Lob-  
ster.

Sagitta, an arrow,  
Shaft.

Tiara, a Tur-  
bant.

Urina, Urine.

Page 8.

Eraccae, Brees-  
ches.

Tricæ, Trifles.

Page 9.

Scurra, an impu-  
dent Scoffer.

Poeta, a Poet.

Dama, a Deer.

Declens. II.

Page 10.

**A** Gnus, a  
lamb, hinc  
to Pean.

Armus, the shoul-  
der, Arm.

Avunculus, an  
Uncle.

Campus, a field,  
hinc Camp,  
Champion.  
campestris.

Carrus, um, a  
Car, a Cart.

Cervus, a Hart,  
as Cor the  
Heart.

Chorus, a Quire.

Circulus, a Cir-  
cle.

Circus, a Curle.  
Clivus,

## Substantives.

Perve.

Nidus, a Nest.

Nodus, a Knot.

Picus, a Wood-  
pecker.

Polus, the Pole  
of the Heavens.

Porcus, a hog, hinc

Porc, caro por-  
cina.

Page 12.

Pugnis, a Fist.

Pullus, the Foal  
of a Horse, a  
Pullet.

Pupus, a little  
Boy, hinc a  
Puppy, and  
Wabe, pupa, a  
Baby.

Pupula, & pupil-  
la, the Apple  
of the eye.

Pupillus, a Fa-  
therless child, a  
Pupil.

Rivus, a River.

Saccus, a Sack.

Sacculus, a Satch-  
el.

Scrupulus, hinc a  
Scruple, a  
doubt.

T 2

Soccus, a Sock.

Sturnus, a Stare.

Tubus, a Pipe, a  
Tube.

Turdus, a thrush.

Ventus, the wind.

Vicus, a street,  
hinc — wick,

— wick, as  
Ipswich, Por-  
wich.

Villa, a Farm,  
hinc Village.

Aper, a Bear.

Cancer, a Crab,  
a Cancer.

Page 13.

Fiber, a Weaver.

Liber, a Book.

libellus, a little  
book, hinc

Libel.

Page 15.

Angulus, a corner,  
an Angle.

Asinus, an Ass.

Baleus, a Belt.

Cacabus, a Bat-  
tle.

Culmus, Stubble,  
Palm.

Caseus, Cheese.

Cuniculus,

## Substantives.

Cuniculus, a Con-  
ney.Digitus, a finger,  
a Digit.Dominus, a Lord,  
a Don, (in  
Spain.)Domina, a Lady,  
a Dame.Malleus, a Ham-  
mer, a Mal-  
let.Numerus, a  
Number.

Oculus, an Eye.

Page 16.

Populus, a Peo-  
ple.

Radius, a Rod.

Terminus, an end,  
a Term.Titulus, a Ti-  
tle.Vitulus, a Bull,  
Calf, hinc  
Weal.

Page 17.

Caminus, a  
Chimney.Cucullus, a hood,  
a Cowl.Cuculus, a Cuc-  
kow.Lacertus, an eft,  
an Evet, a  
Lizard.Paxillus, a Pin,  
a Peg.Palus, a Stake, a  
Pale.Triumphus, a  
Triumph.

Page 18.

Alnus, an Alder.

Buxus, a Box-  
tree.

Cedrus, a Cedar.

Fagus, a Beech-  
tree.

Vannus, a Fan.

Ulmus, a Elm.

Platanus, a Plane  
tree.Populus, a Pop-  
lar.Cupressus, a Cy-  
press.Crytallus, Cry-  
stal.Vulgus, the com-  
mon people, the  
Folk.

Ævum, Age.

Atrium, a Court.

Aurum, Gold,  
Ore.Damnum, Loss,  
Damage.

Page 19.

Linum, flax, Lin-  
nen.Membrum, a  
Limb, Mem-  
ber.

Mustum, Must.

Nitrum, Nitre.

Ovum, an Egg.

Pisum, Pease.

Plumbum, Lead,  
hinc a plumb-  
line.Probrum, a Re-  
proach.Sceptum, a  
Scepter.Scortum, an Har-  
lot, Whore.Sebum, tallow,  
Sewet.

Signum, a Sign.

Sigillum, a Seal.

Solum, Soil,  
ground.

Stannum, Tin.

Templum, a  
Temple.

Verbum, a word.

Vinum,

## Substantives.

Vinum, Wine.

Page 20.

Citrum, Citron.

Cornum, a Cor-  
nel.Morum, a Mul-  
berry.Pomum, an Ap-  
ple, hinc  
Pome-water,Prunum, a plumb,  
a Prune.

Pyrum, a Pear.

Sorbum, Sorbes

Cerasum, a Cher-  
ry.

Balneum, a Bath.

Baculum, a Staff,  
a kist.Brachium, an arm,  
hinc a branch.Corium, leather,  
hinc a Cori-  
ar.Folium, a Leaf,  
per metathesin

Labium, the Lip.

Lilium, a lily.

Oleum, Oyl.

Ostreum, an oyst-  
er.

Pretium, a price.

Spatium, space.

Page 21.

Metallum, Me-  
tal.Palatum, the pa-  
late.

## Declens. III.

Page 23.

Pater, a Father.

Fratr, a Bro-  
ther.

Axis, an axle-tree.

Caulis, a stalk,

cauliculus, a lit-  
tle stalk, a  
little Cole-  
wort.

Fascis, a Fagot.

Follis, a pair of  
Fellowes.

Mensis, a Month.

Orbis, an Orb.

Piscis, a Fish.

Postis, a Post.

Vermis, a worm.

Mater, a Mother.

Crates, a Crate,

an burdle.  
Fames, Hunger,  
Famine.

Page 24.

Martes, a Mar-  
ten.

Vepres, a bzar.

Fides, a lute, a  
Fiddle.

Apis, a Bee.

Auris, an Ear.

Canabis, Hemp,  
Canvas.Ovis, a Sheep, an  
Ewe.Pellis, a Skin, a  
Fell.Pestis, the Pest,  
the Pestilence  
the Plague.Puppis, the stern,  
the Pop of the  
Ship.

Turris, a tower.

Vallis, a Vale,  
Valley.Vestis, a garment,  
a vesture.

Page 25.

Trabs, a beam,  
Timber.

Pix,

## Substantives.

Pix, Pitch.  
 Crux, a Cross.  
 Nux, a Nut.  
 Calx, Lime,  
 Chalk.  
 Falx, a Sickle,  
 hinc Fauchis-  
 on, ensis fal-  
 catus.  
 Laus, Praise,  
 Laud.  
 Fraus, Deceit,  
 Fraud.  
 Dos, a Dowry.  
 Ars, Art.  
 Pars, a Part.  
 Cornix, a crow,  
 a Raven.  
 Radix, a Root.  
 radícula, a Ra-  
 dish.  
 Palus, a Pool.  
 Quies, Quiet-  
 ness.  
 Pes, pedis a Foot.  
 Sal, Salt.  
 Sol, the Sun.  
 Ren, renes, the  
 Kidneys.  
 Splen, the Spleen.

Page. 26.

Mas, the Male.  
 Dens, a tooth, a

Dent.  
 Mons, a Mountain.  
 Gigas, a Giant.  
 Adamas, an Ada-  
 mant, Dia-  
 mant.  
 Elephas, an Ele-  
 phant.  
 Magnes, a Load-  
 stone, a Mag-  
 net.  
 Tapes, tapestry,  
 hinc tape.  
 Buteo, a buzzard.  
 Calo, a clog.  
 Capo, a capon.  
 Carbo, a Coal,  
 carbunculus, a  
 Carbuncle.  
 Carpio, a Carp.  
 Draco, a dragon.  
 Fullo, a fuller.  
 Leo, a Lion.  
 Melo, a Melon.  
 Nebulo, a knave.  
 Pavo, a peacock.  
 Pepo, a Pumpi-  
 on.  
 Sapo, Soap.  
 Cruor, Blood,  
 Gore.  
 Honor, Honour.  
 Odor, Odour.

Page 27.

Vapor, a vapour.  
 Nepos, a nephew.  
 Cimex, a chink.  
 Pulex, a flea.  
 Calix, a chalice.  
 Aer, air.  
 Æther, the skie,  
 weather.  
 Anser, a goose,  
 gander.  
 Passer, a sparrow.  
 Later, a brick,  
 flate.  
 Castor, a beaver,  
 hinc a demi-  
 castor.  
 Turtur, a turtle.  
 Furfur, bran,  
 scurf.  
 Lepus, oris, a hare,  
 a leveret.  
 Gurgis, a gulf.  
 Stipes, a stock,  
 stump.

Page 28.

Paries, a wall,  
 hinc parget.  
 Arbor, a tree, hinc  
 arbour.  
 Silex, a flint.  
 Filex, fern.  
 Larix, the larch-  
 tree.

Cape,

Cape, an onion.  
 cepula, a chibol.  
 Rete, a net, reti-  
 culum, a rac-  
 ket.  
 Cor, cordis, the  
 heart.  
 Far, bread.  
 Æs, æris, brass,  
 hinc iron.

Page 29.

Vas, a vessel.  
 Gluten, glew.  
 Alumen, alume.  
 Nectar, nectar.  
 Uter, an udder.  
 Gingiber, ginger.  
 Piper, pepper.  
 Cicer, a chick-  
 peas.  
 Murmur, a mur-  
 mur.  
 Acus, chaff.

Page 30.

Caput, the head,  
 chief, chap-  
 ter.  
 Anguis, a snake.  
 Juvenis, a young  
 man, junior,  
 junior.

## Substantives.

Senex, an old man,  
 senior, seni-  
 or.  
 Bos, bovis, a  
 beever.  
 Sus, a sow.  
 Hostis, an host,  
 (to entertain.)  
 Cinis, cineris,  
 ashes, cinders.  
 Pulvis, powder.  
 Vis, violence.

## Declens. IV.

Page 38.

Æstus, heat.  
 Portus, a  
 haven, a port.  
 Ritus, a custom, a  
 rite.  
 Idus, the Ides.  
 Porticus, a gal-  
 lery, a porch.  
 Cornu, a horn.  
 Genu, a knee.  
 Veru, a bysack.

Page 39.

Lacus, a lake.  
 Laurus, a laurel.

Ficus, a fig.  
 Pinus, a pine-  
 tree.

## Declens. V.

Page 41.

Æcies, an  
 edge.  
 Res, a thing, hinc  
 real.  
 Dies, day.

## Adjectives.

Page 42.

Æquus, equal  
 even.  
 Amplus, large  
 ample.  
 Barbarus, barba-  
 rous.  
 Brutus, senseless,  
 brutish.  
 Castus, chaff.  
 Cavus, hollow, ca-  
 vum, i, a cave.  
 Clarus, bright,  
 clear.  
 Crassus, gross,  
 thick.

Crispus,

## Adjectives.

Crispus, *cruled,*  
hinc *crisping*  
*irons.*

Curtus, *short.*

Page 43.

Curvus, *crooked.*

Dignus, *worthy,*  
hinc *daintie.*

Dirus, *curfed,*  
*dire.*

Firmus, *firm, sure*

Fœdus, *foul.*

Frivolus, *trifling,*  
*frivolous.*

Gratus, *welcome,*  
*grateful.*

Hirsutus, *hairy.*

Largus, *large.*

Lascivus, *wanton,*  
*lascivious.*

Lexus, *loose.*

Longus, *long.*

Magnus, *great,*  
*main.*

Major, *greater,*  
*major.*

Medius, *middle.*

Page 44.

Merus, *meer.*

Mutus, *dumb,*  
*mute.*

Novus, *new.*

Nudus, *naked.*

Paucus, *few.*

Pius, *godly, pious.*

Planus, *plain.*

Pravus, *unrighte-*  
*ous, depraved.*

Pronus, *bending*  
*forward, prone*

Purus, *pure.*

Rarus, *thin, rare.*

Raucus, *hoarse.*

Rutilus, *ruddy.*

Salvus, *safe.*

Sanus, *sound (in*  
*body or mits)*

Serenus, *clear, se-*  
*rene.*

Severus, *severe,*  
*lower.*

Page 45.

Singulus, *several,*  
*single.*

Situs, *situate.*

Spurcus, *base be-*  
*gotten, bastard,*  
*ipurious.*

Strenuus, *strong.*

Tardus, *slow, tard-*  
*dy.*

Truncus, *cut short*  
*truncus, a log, a*  
*trunk, a trough*

Varius, *divers, va-*  
*rious.*

Vastus, *huge, vast.*

Verus, *true, very,*  
*veritas, truth,*  
*verity.*

Uncus, *crooked,*  
*uncus, subst. a*  
*hook.*

Altus, *high, hinc*  
*haughty, &*  
*per Metathe-*  
*sin tall.*

Sacer, *holy, sa-*  
*cred.*

Dexter, *on the*  
*right hand, dex-*  
*terous.*

Prosper, *fortu-*  
*nate, prosper-*  
*ous.*

Tener, *tender.*

Page 47.

Unus, *one.*

Solus, *only, sole.*

Alter, *other.*

Uter, *whether*  
*of the two.*

Neuter, *neither*  
*of the two.*

Hic, *this.*

Qui, *which, quod,*  
*what.*

Quis, *quid, what,*  
*what.*

Is,

## Adjectives.

Is, *id, that, it.*  
Duo, *two, twain.*

Page 52.

Brevis, *short,*  
*brief.*

Grandis, *great,*  
*grand.*

Gravis, *heavy,*  
*gr eivous, grave*

Lævis, *smooth,*  
 *sleek.*

Levis, *light (in*  
*weight.)*

Milis, *mild.*

Rudis, *rude.*

Sterilis, *barren,*  
*steril.*

Suavis, *sweet.*

Tenuis, *thin.*

Acris, *eager.*

Page 53.

Par, *equal, hinc*  
*a pair, a Peer*

Recens, *fresh.*

Pauper, *poor.*

Tres, *tria, three.*

Mille, *a thousand,*  
*hinc a milli-*  
*on.*

Quatuor, *four,*  
*hinc square.*

Quinque, *five,*  
*cing.*

Sex, *six.*

Septem, *seven,*  
*hinc Septem-*  
*ber.*

Octo, *eight,*  
*October.*

Novem, *nine, No-*  
*vember.*

Decem, *ten, De-*  
*cember.*

Page 54.

Triginta, *thirty.*

Sexaginta, *sixty.*

Septuaginta, *se-*  
*venty.*

Octoginta, *eigh-*  
*ty.*

Nonaginta, *nine-*  
*ty.*

Pronouns.

Page 56.

E Go, *I.*

Me, *me.*

Tu, *thou, you.*

U

Te, *thee.*

Vos, *you.*

Verbs.

Page 57.

A Mo, *to love,*  
*hinc ama-*  
*bilis, aimable.*

Aro, *to plow, ara-*  
*bilis, arable.*

Beo, *to bless.*

Celo, *to conceal,*  
*to hide.*

Creo, *to beget,*  
*create.*

Foro, *to bore.*

Guberno, *to go-*  
*vern.*

Gusto, *to taste,*  
*hinc gustus, a*  
*tast, a gust.*

Ligo, *to bind, hinc*  
*oblige, &*  
*league.*

Page 58.

Muto, *to change,*  
*mutabilis, mu-*  
*table.*

Narro,

## Verbs.

Narro, to tell,  
hinc narra-  
tive.  
Nego, to deny.  
Nuncio, to tell,  
hinc pronounce.  
Orno, to adorn.  
Palpo, to feel  
with the hand,  
hinc palpable.  
Paro, to prepare.  
Porto, to carry,  
hinc a porter.

Page 60.

Servo, to keep,  
preserve.  
Strangulo, to  
strangle.  
Taxo, to tax.  
Tolero, to toler-  
ate, endure.  
Voco, to call, hinc  
provoke.  
Poto, to drink,  
to tope, per  
Metathesis.  
Domo, to tame.  
Flico, to fold,  
pleat, plat.

Page 70.

Censeo, to judge,

censure, cels  
or rate.

Doceo, to teach,  
hinc doctor, a  
teacher, a doct-  
or.

Habeo, to have, ha-  
bito, to inha-  
bite.

Misceo, to mix.

Moneo, to admon-  
ish.

Teneo, to inhabit,  
tenens, hold-  
ing, inhabiting,  
tenant.

Terreo, to terrify.

Timeo, to fear, to  
be timorous.Torreo, to parch,  
to toast, toasted.

Page 71.

Video, to see, hinc  
to vie.

Visito, to visit.

Moveo, to move.

Voveo, to vow.

Jubeo, to com-  
mand, the Ju-  
gales word  
Jubeo.

Rideo, to laugh,

deride.  
Suadeo, to per-  
swade.

Page 72.

Urgeo, to urge.  
Torqueo, to throw  
torture, tor-  
ment.

Sorbeo, to scoop  
up.

Mulgeo, to milk.

Page 80.

Scabo, to scratch,  
hinc scabies,  
the scab.

Bibo, to drink,  
to bib.

Edo, to eat.

Verro, to brush.

Verto, to turn,  
convert.

Page 81.

Verfor, to con-  
verse.

Solvo, to loosen,  
dissolve.

Spuo, to spit.

Suo,

## Verbs.

Suo, to sow.  
Arguo, to prove,  
argue.  
Polluo, to pollute.  
Ago, to act.

Page 82.

Capio, to take  
hinc keep.  
Frango, to break.  
Vincio, to van-  
quish, to over-  
come.

Rumpo, rupi, to  
burst.Sisto, to stay, to  
make to stand.

Page 87.

Cædo, to cut.  
Fallo, to deceive,  
hinc fail, fall.  
falsus, false.  
Coquo, to boil,  
cook.

Dico, to tell, dicto,  
to dictate.Duco, to lead, to  
produce.Rego, to rule,  
rectus, right.Figo, to fasten, to  
fix.

Fligo, to dash, a-  
gainst, hinc  
afflict.  
Frigo, to fry.  
Sugo, to suck.

Page 88.

Ango, to vex, hinc  
anguish.Plango, to lament,  
complain.Fingo, to fashion,  
feign.

Lingo, to lick.

Pingo, to paint.

Stringo, to strain,  
bind, strictus,  
strict.

Ungo, to anoint.

Jungo, to join.

Pungo, to prick,  
punctum, a  
point.

Traho, to draw.  
tracto, to treat.

Page 89.

Vexo, to vex.

Necto, to knit.

Flecto, to bend,  
to inflict.

Specio, to behold,  
respect.

u 2

Page 105.

Nutrio, to nour-  
ish.

Pavio, to pave.

Polio, to polish.

Scio, to know, hinc  
science, con-  
science.

Sitio, to thirst.

Sopio, to lay as-  
sleep.

Page 106.

Sentio, to perceive,  
hinc sensus,  
sense.

Sancio, to establish,  
sanctus, estab-  
lished, holy,  
hinc Saint.

Page 113.

Balo, to beat.

Blatero, to bab-  
ble, blab.

Caco, to cack.

Clamo, to cry out,  
claim, pro-  
claim.

Coaxo, to croke.

Duro, to endure.

Ejulo, to yell.

Erro,

## Verbs.

Erro, to err.  
Festino, to hasten.  
Flagro, to blaze.  
Flo, to blow.  
Fragro, to smell  
sweetly: fra-  
grans, fra-  
grant.  
Halo, to breathe,  
hinc exhale.  
Hio, to pawn.  
Juro, to swear,  
hinc the Jury  
jurati.

Page 114.

Pecco, to sin,  
peccans, pec-  
cant, sinning.  
Screo, to reach in  
spitting.  
Sudo, to sweat.  
Titubo, to stut-  
ter.  
Vaco, to be at  
leisure: vacans  
vacant, empty.  
Vapulo, to be bea-  
ten, flapt.  
Ululo, to howl.  
Volo, as, to fly.  
Crepo, to creach.  
Cubo, to couch.  
Mico, to twinkle.

Sono, to sound.  
Tono, to thunder.  
Sto, to stand.

Page 115.

Calleo, to have  
skill in a mat-  
ter.  
Flacceo, to flag.  
Horreo, to be  
rough.  
Languo, to lan-  
guish.

Page 116.

Lateo, to lurk.  
Madeo, to be  
moist.  
Muceo, to be mu-  
sty, mouldy.  
Niteo, to be neat,  
clean, to shine.  
Noco, to hurt,  
hinc Innocent  
Palleo, to be  
pale.

Page 117.

Placeo, to please,  
placitum, a  
plea.  
Ranceo, to grow

rank.  
Rubeo, to be red,  
ruber, red, rub-  
dy.  
Sileo, to be si-  
lent.  
Splendeo, to shine,  
splendidus,  
splendid, brave  
Squalleo, to be  
naughty, sloven-  
ly.  
Studeo, to study.  
Stupeo, to be a-  
zed, in a dumpt.

Page 118.

Valeo, to be well,  
to be able, to  
prevail.  
Sedeo, to sit.  
Caveo, to take  
heed, hinc  
caveat, cau-  
tion: cautus,  
cautalous.  
Niveo, to wink.  
Ferveo, to be hot,  
fervens, fer-  
vent.

Page 119.

Ardeo, to be on  
fire,

## Verbs.

fire, ardens,  
ardent.  
Luceo, to give  
light.  
Audeo, to dare.  
Gaudeo, to be  
glad.  
Liveo, to be blew.  
Uvco, to be wet.

Page 120.

Nuo, to nod.  
Ruo, to rush.  
Sternuo, to sneez.  
Repo, } to creep  
Serp, }  
Cedo, to yield.  
cesso, to cease.  
Fluo, to flow.

Page 121.

Fluito, to float.  
Ningo, to snow.  
Ringo, to grin,  
per Metathe-  
sin.  
Cresco, to grow,  
increase.  
Cumbo, cubi, to  
couch.  
Tremo, to trem-  
ble.  
Sterto, to snore.  
Volo, to will.

Sapio, to labour,  
relisht.  
Cado, to fall, to  
decay.  
Parco, to spare.  
Curro, to run,  
hurry.

Page 122.

Furo, to rage, to  
be in a fury.  
Fido, to trust,  
confide.

Page 127.

Dormio, to sleep,  
hinc a dream.  
Glocio, to cloc  
like a hen.  
Grunnio, to  
grunt.  
Hinnio, to neigh,  
as an horse.  
Tinnio, to tingle.  
Mutio, to mutter.  
Rugio, to roar.  
Pipio, to peep  
like a chicken.

Page 128.

Hortor, to exhort.  
Imitor, to imi-

tate.  
Lamentor, to la-  
ment.  
Meditor, to me-  
ditate.  
Miror, to wonder,  
admire.  
Scrutor, to search.  
Fateor, to con-  
fess.

Page 129.

Medcor, to heal,  
hinc remedy,  
medicine.  
Vereor, to fear.  
Patior, to suffer,  
to be patient.  
utor, to use.  
Apiscor, to get,  
aptus, fit, apt.  
Metior, to mea-  
sure.

Page 130.

Vagor, to won-  
der, hinc va-  
gabond.  
Labor, to stp.  
Queror, to com-  
plain, to chirp.  
Orior, oriri, to  
arise.

Page



## Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections.

Page 131.

Odi, to hate, hinc  
odious, hate-  
full.Memini, to re-  
member.

Aio, to say.

Decet, it becom-  
eth, decens,  
decent.

Libet, it listeth.

Lubet, it lusteth.

Pudet, it sha-  
meth, pudens,  
shamefac'd hinc  
impudent.Tædet, it is te-  
dious.

Adverbs.

Page 134.

**H**eri, yester-  
day.Inde, from  
thence.Unde, from  
whence.

Intus, within.

Ita, so, yea.

Quando, when.

Tunc, then.

Sic, so.

Ubi, where.

Conjunctions.

**A** Ut, or.  
Item, also,  
hinc an Item.

Page 135.

Non, not.

Si, if.

In, in.

In, un-

Page 136.

Præ, before.

Pro, for.

Super, upon.

Superior, supe-

rior, upper,

Supremus, su-

pream.

Ultra, further, ul-

terior, outer,

ultimus, ut-

most.

Interjections.

**A** H, ah.  
Eheu,  
heighho.

Hei, ay me.

Hem, ha.

Heus, ho.

Hui, whoop.

Io, ho boys.

Vah, fy, foh,

Væ, wo.

Books sold by Obadiah Blagrove at the Bear  
in St. Pauls Church-yard, viz.**D**R. Gell on the New Testament, in folio.  
Philips English Dictionary, explaining all hard English  
words, in folio.Smiths Christian Religions Appeal against the Scepticks of this  
age, in folio.

Parthamissa a Romance, in Folio.

Pharamond all twelve Parts, in Folio.

Saunders Physiognomy and Chiromancy Metoposcopy ex-  
plaining the Moles of the Body of Dreams, &c. in Folio.Bloom's Brittania being a large Discription of England with  
Maps of the Country.Selden's Mare Clausum concerning the Right and Dominion of  
the Sea, in Folio.

Cocker's large Copy Book, in Folio.

Stapleton's Translation of Juvenal, in Folio.

William's perfect Statesman, in Folio.

A Satyr against Hypocrites, in Quarto.

Compleat Clark and Scrivener's Guide, in Quarto.

Elton on the Lords Prayer and ten Commandments.

Treatise of Taxes and Contribution.

Hunts Abecedarium Scholasticum or the Grammer Scholers  
Flower-Garden, in Octavo.The English Orator or Rhetorical discants upon some notable  
Theams both Historical and Philosophical.Gadburie's Ephemenides for twenty years yet to come and unex-  
pired.The Queens Closet opened in rare receipts in Physick and  
Preserving and Canding and Cookery.

Blagrove's Astrological Practice in Physick.

Blagrove's Suppliment to Nich. Culpeper's English Physitian.

Culpeper's

F I N I S.



*Culpeper's* last Legacy to his Wife being his choice Secrets in Physick.

*Culpeper's* School of Physick.

*May's* accomplisht Cook.

*Ethisa Christiana*, or the School of Wisdom being the grounds of Moral Philosophy, which comply with the Christian Religion.

*Tully's* select Epistles for the use of Schools.

Course of Catechising being the Marrow of all exposition on the Church Catechism.

*Quarle's Fons lacrymarum* or a fountain of tears, setting forth *Englands* Complaint *Jeremiah's* Lamentations with divine Meditations.

*Gerania*, a New discovery of a little sort of People called *Pygmies*.

*Goodwin* of the Holy Sacrament.

A new Survey of the *Turkish* Empire, History and Government.

*Loveday's* Letters domestick and forreign, in 8vo.

*Smith's* Translation of King *David's* Psalms into Meeter.

*Cleaveland's* Poems and Orations.

*Leigh's* Description of *England*, the Counties and Shires.

*Virgil* Travesti being a new Paraphrase in Burlesque Verse.

*St. Clement's* Epistles translated from Greek with Annotations.

*St. Foine* improved.

The Woman is as good as the Man, or the Equality of both Sexes.

All the *Scotch* Proverbs collected together, in 12<sup>o</sup>.